

Gems of Thought
and
History of
Shoshone
County



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Gems of Thought and History of Shoshone County



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Shoshone County

Compiled and Edited by
George C. Hobson

Kellogg Evening News Press, July, 1940



Preface

The very life and well being of a community depend upon and reflect the ability to "get along with" each other. There is a pride everyone can justly feel and develop in being surrounded with such prodigality of nature's storehouse, with such scenery and weather, and with such excellent civic, social, and educational organization as grace Shoshone County. Just as the people we do not like are the ones we do not know, the more we know about people and things, the better we like them. So with our environs: the better informed we are as to what was required in past struggles to arrive at this time and at this place and in these surroundings, the more we shall appreciate our being here and the better we shall assume the responsibilities of taking our proper places in these surroundings. If this history in some small degree can contribute to making the people in and out of Shoshone County a little more conscious of the primeval beginnings of the county, of the mad scramble for gold, of the bitter struggles of sharply contending humanity that swept in, of the equally precipitous discovery and development of some of the world's greatest lode mines, and of the steady transformation from raw frontier codes to the present settled ways of life, it will have served its purpose. Writing of a complete history of the county is far beyond the space allowed or the needs of this occasion.

It was hoped at the outset of this work to have included many "thoughts" from many people and to have made them a vital part of this history. The job of securing more than are here printed would have been overwhelming. We are pleased that these many are included.

As meager as this work pretends to be, there was considerable work in compiling and editing. Mr. R. L. Brainard and Mr. Roy H. Kingsbury have been most helpful and cooperative from start to finish. They have never wearied of lending their assistance in and out of their offices. Mr. Elmer B. Moe and Mr. F. R. Levering have been equally willing and cordial in their cooperation. Without their encouragement the obstacles encountered would have been insurmountable. Reverend Francis Kinch and Mr. B. P. Woolridge have both contributed their moral and material support, as have numerous others. To the good offices of all these people much credit and appreciation are accorded. Especial mention is made of Mr. "Chet" Howarth, who freely granted the use of the local radio system for fourteen appearances over the air. Thanks again are given those who spoke at those times.

Any social work of this nature must rely upon the cooperation of the leaders of that society. In whatever degree this volume is accepted, credit is accordingly due that cooperation. Greetings to those who had confidence enough to subscribe in advance.

George C. Hobson, Editor

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HISTORY OF SHOSHONE COUNTY

I—SHOSHONE COUNTY ORGANIZED Naming Shoshone County

Shoshone County was named by the Washington Territory legislature in 1858. There were no Shoshone Indians here then or since. A member of the legislature, having knowledge of the Shoshones in southern Idaho, liking the name, and knowing there were Indians here (possibly believing them to be the same tribe as those in southern Idaho), suggested the name Shoshone, which was adopted for the county. The city of Shoshone in Lincoln County, southern Idaho, was named from the Indians who lived in that immediate vicinity and covered the entire Upper Snake River Valley, that is, above Boise. Shoshone has a musical sound and is a name we can be pleased to call the county. But Coeur d'Alene is equally musical and, as an Indian name, belongs much more to the surrounding territory. It might even be that some future state legislature will change the name of the county from Shoshone to Coeur d'Alene.

Shoshone County Older Than Idaho

Shoshone County is older than the Territory of Idaho, having been designated by the Territory of Washington, to which it then belonged, as early as 1858. It was then broadly described as "comprising all that country north of the Snake River and between the Columbia and the Rocky Mountains, with the county seat on the land claims of Angus McDonald." That would make it include part of the present state of Washington, part of the present state of Montana, and every thing north of Lewiston in Idaho. But the surveyors apparently mistook the Bitter Root range for the Rocky Mountains, the continental divide, which accounts for the pan-handle shape of North Idaho. Had it

been surveyed according to the designation given it by the Territory of Washington, the eastern boundary of Shoshone County and likely the eastern boundary of Idaho would today be the continental divide, which passes just west of Butte and Helena and bears north and west into the central portion of the Glacier National Park.

Shoshone County Organized

Shoshone County was not organized under the above named order. In 1861 the county's official boundaries were stated: "Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the boundaries of Shoshone County shall be as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the South Fork of the Clearwater; thence south with the said river to the Lolo Fork of the same; thence east with the said Lolo stream in an easterly direction to the summit of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence north to the main divide between the Palouse River and the North Fork of the Clearwater; thence in a westerly direction with the said main divide to a point from which, running due south, would strike the mouth of the South Fork of the Clearwater to the place of beginning."

County Seats.

Pierce City, within the area of the above named county boundaries, and then recently named after Captain E. D. Pierce, who had discovered gold there, was named the county seat of this second Shoshone County. Pierce City was the county seat until 1885, when it was moved to Murray. In 1898 it was again moved, this time to Wallace, where it has remained.

Frequent Boundary Changes.

A description of Idaho's shifting boundary lines forms an interesting but somewhat complicated story. Between 1848 and 1868, twenty years,

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not fewer than five different territorial limits were established for the region which embraces the present state of Idaho. Numerous efforts since 1868 have been made to change her boundary lines.

A Part of Oregon Country.

From before the Lewis and Clark expedition, 1804-1806, to 1820, the beginning of the golden decade of the fur business, Idaho was included in that vague region known as the "Columbia River Country." During the next quarter of a century, or until 1846, it was called the "Oregon Country." This consisted roughly of the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and a large portion of British Columbia.

A Part of Oregon Territory.

In 1846 the British Columbia region was cut away from the "Oregon Country" by the treaty with England, which fixed the northern boundary of the United States at the 49th parallel of north latitude, its present boundary. In 1848, Oregon Territory was established by congress. It stretched from the coast eastward to the crest of the Rocky Mountains.

Parts of Washington and Oregon Territories.

In 1853, Congress organized Washington Territory which became the northern part of the former Oregon Territory. The Columbia River and the 46th parallel to the Rockies was the boundary between Washington and Oregon territories. This divided Idaho at about the southern line of Shoshone County before the Clearwater County was cut off from it.

A Part of Washington Territory

Oregon was admitted to statehood in 1859, when her area was reduced to its present size. Washington Territory thereupon embraced all its former area plus that part cut off from Oregon at the latter's becoming a state, or all of the old "Oregon Territory"

of 1848 except the present state of Oregon.

Idaho Organized A Territory

Idaho was organized a territory in 1863 as a direct result of gold discoveries, which began in Shoshone County and extended north and south and east. Because of the distance of Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, from these gold discoveries and fast settled areas, because of difficulties of travel with its slowness and lack of roads, and because of the dangerous, hostile Indians between the two extremities of the territory, Washington Territory could not possibly provide for the enforcement of law and order in this new eastern bonanza. So pressure was brought to bear on Congress and Idaho territory was born.

Idaho was organized as a territory March 3, 1863. Its boundaries are described as follows: "All that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Snake River, where the north boundary of Oregon intersects the same; thence following down the said channel of the Snake River to a point opposite the mouth of the Clearwater River thence due north to the 49th parallel; thence east along said parallel to the 27th degree of longitude west of Washington (104 degree west of Greenwich); thence south along said degree of longitude to the northern boundary of Colorado Territory; thence west along the said boundary to the 33rd degree of longitude west of Washington (110th degree west of Greenwich); thence north along the said degree to the 42 parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to the eastern boundary of the state of Oregon; thence north along the eastern boundary of Oregon to the place of beginning."

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Relative Size

Idaho then comprised 326,373 square miles. It included what now makes up Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming with a slight omission of about 2000 square miles in the south western corner of Wyoming. It was 12,000 square miles larger than twice the area of California, 62,000 square miles larger than Texas, and nearly 4 times the present size of Idaho, which is 83,888 square miles. Idaho continued in its extravagant size about a year, when Montana and Wyoming territories were created out of it.

Lewiston Capital

Lewiston, known then as Ragtown, and which was then located across the Clearwater and toward its mouth from the site of the present Lewiston, was named as capital of the territory of Idaho. William H. Wallace was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as the first governor of the new territory. He served but a few months, being elected a delegate to Congress, and was succeeded in office as governor by Secretary of State W. B. Daniels.

Brancroft's Description

Brancroft, the historian, said of this vast extent of territory: "taken altogether, the most grand, wonderful, romantic, and mysterious part of the domain enclosed within the Federal Union."

A most interesting incident is that Idaho Territory was named (1863) after Idaho County (1858).

Idaho's Present Outline

In 1864 the territories of Montana and Wyoming were organized. But not until 1868 were survey lines run which fixed the present boundaries of Idaho. Then the crest of the Beaverhead and the Bitter Root mountains, not that of the Rockies, became the dividing line between Idaho and Montana, and the line north on the 110th degree west longitude separated Wyoming and Idaho.

HOW IDAHO GOT ITS NAME

Indian Name

Henry Gannett, in a publication of the U. S. Government, Origin Of Certain Place Names in the U. S. says that the word "Idaho" is an Indian name of unknown meaning. But the poet, Joaquin Miller, who was an express rider in the early '60's between Walla Walla and the placer camps, rhapsodizes over a poetical meaning.

Diadem or Gem

"The Indians called the diadem or light on mountain at sunrise 'Ee-dah-How'", said Joaquin Miller. He wrote to one of the Oregon papers of his experiences with Colonel Craig among the Indians in the Clearwater country. In his letters, which were published, he gave the spelling as "Idaho". "Thus," he said, "the name and the spelling gained currency." Assuming the accuracy of the above, it may be assumed the name of the state comes from an Indian expression and the spelling from the poet, Miller's, fertile brain. But this all occurred after Idaho County, Washington Territory, had been named.

Gem of The Mountains

From the idea of the rising sun's representing a diadem or gem, came "Gem of the Mountains." This is not a far step of the imagination and is a beautiful symbol.

Get-Up-It-Is-Morning

Miss Hattie E. Morgan, Malad, Idaho, has this to say on the subject: "Get-up-it-is-morning" is the motto of the Native Daughters of Idaho Pioneers Association and is a literal translation of Ee-da-how, the Shoshone Indian word, from which the word "Idaho" is derived. The meaning of the first syllable, "E", is "coming down;" the second, "da," signifies sun of mountain; and the third, "how," is an Indian call, a salute, or a greeting. In many a Shoshone Indian Village, as the sunlight came down the mountains,

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the Indians called to each other "Ee-de-how." As used by them colloquially, the meaning is precisely "get-up-it-is-morning." Knowing these facts and never having been entirely satisfied with the generally accepted translation of Ee-da-how as "Gem of the Mountains," which impressed me as being artificial and inaccurate, I suggested on April 10, 1930, when organizing the first station of the Native Daughters, that we adopt as our motto "get-up-it-is-morning" as the meaning of "Idaho." The suggestion was unanimously adopted and has been accepted in all stations organized since."

"Idaho" Used In Colorado

The name "Idaho" was still earlier applied to a spring in Colorado, giving us the name of a pretty little city in a deep mountain valley, "Idaho Springs." The same meaning was attached to the name there as that given above: the colloquial meaning being "Get-up-it-is-morning," and the figurative, or symbolic, meaning being "Gem of the Mountain." The latter is indelibly fixed as a part of the lore of the country and will probably live on. One need only know that the Indians in Colorado and in Idaho belonged to the same great Shoshonean family to understand how the same expression was used in both places.

County Named Before Territory

Idaho County was so named by the Territory of Washington, 1858. It was 1860 when Joaquin Miller rode express in that country and wrote to the newspaper. The name "Idaho" was debated and decided upon by the Washington Territory legislature.

"Idaho" Instead of "Montana"

When the organization of the territory of Idaho was being considered in the United States Congress, the bill was passed by the House of Representatives designating the present Idaho as "Montana." When the bill came up in the Senate on the 3rd of March, 1863, Senator Wilson, Massachusetts,

moved to strike out the word "Montana" and insert "Idaho." Mr. Harding, Oregon, said, "I think the word 'Idaho' is preferable to 'Montana.' 'Idaho' in English, signifies Gem of the Mountains."

Confucius said: What you wouldst not have done unto thyself, do not unto another."

E. D. Barnhart.

Confucius says, A man, who sells inferior merchandise, builds his reputation on a rotten foundation.

Robert Bauman.

When you tell the truth, you need not remember what you said.

Clara Bays.

Oh, wad some power the giftle gie us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us. Burns.
Bernice Beaupain.

History and the knowledge of that history are vital to the well being of any group of people of any section of the country. History points out to the people of each locality what has taken place before. In the light of such knowledge, they are better able to map out a pathway for the future. A people always takes pride in worth while achievements of the past. A reasonable amount of such pride acts as a stimulus toward future accomplishments, which insure happiness and make for the well being of a people.

Ross A. Bennett.

If automobiles were the choosers, a lot of drivers would walk.

J. A. Bever.

Success is measured by one's inability to defeat.

Bernard B. Blotti.

If one does not make an effort, he cannot expect results.

Bess Brewer.

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II—LEWIS and CLARK EXPEDITION

Lewis and Clark

The first white men to penetrate this primeval area were those of the Lewis and Clark expedition, 1805-6. They crossed the continental divide between the present Armstead, Montana, and the present Lemhi, Idaho. They sought a route west across the state from this area. Down the river at North Fork, Idaho, further investigations of a route west were made. The river appeared impassable, also the high, rugged, heavily wooded mountains to the west. The party followed up the North Fork Creek, crossed the Bitterroot Range along the west side of the continental divide, and followed down the Bitterroot River, western slope drainage. This river guided them on down toward Missoula to the Lolo Pass in the Bitterroot Range. From there they followed down the Selway drainage toward the Clearwater, which they entered east of Kooskia, Idaho. From Lemhi they used horses obtained from Sacajawea's brother. Upon reaching the Clearwater, they built boats and proceeded down that stream. Near Spaulding is one of their boats, which was roughly hewn out of a log. One may find this boat today on the north side of U. S. highway No. 95 just east of the bridge across the Clearwater near Spaulding. The party followed down the river to its confluence with the Snake River and camped. This point was later to become historic for many other reasons than that of harboring the Lewis and Clark party.

The Lewis and Clark party thus traversed that area which later became a part of Shoshone County. Sacajawea traveled with the Lewis and Clark party from the Mandan Villages in South Dakota to the Pacific coast and back to the Lemhi River.

Lewis and Clark reached St. Louis in the fall of 1806 and immediately made their report to President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson.

Flora-Fauna Research

A section of that report, which is now in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., gives the results of a thorough study of the flora and the fauna of the territory surrounding Kamiah, Idaho. Here the party spent three weeks at a camp about a mile below the present town. A fitting monument marks the spot. From this rendezvous, excursions were made into the surrounding country. The results of their work stands as a monument and has not been excelled since. This was just south of the extreme southern portion of the original Shoshone County.

To be honest with oneself as well as with others is to achieve a high form of happiness, for real happiness comes from within.

Marie Bond.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often healed a heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere.

Josephine Budd Biotti.

Creativeness is essential to progress. It is as necessary in the field of social relations as it is in the field of technology.

"The 'creator' is a changer of things. Put him in the presence of the proper materials and his hands itch to be about their rightful business of making the might-be into the is."—H. A. Overstreet.

John M. Booth.

I have thought many times of the different sports in other places, but there is none I like better than fishing in the streams of good old Idaho.

George A. Boulton.

You can prosper by the mistakes you have made.

Leona Boulton.

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III—FUR TRADERS AND TRAPPERS

Coming of the Trappers

The half century following the Lewis and Clark expedition through the Shoshone County, Idaho, was marked by trapping and trading for furs. The most powerful of the fur companies was Hudson's Bay Company, which had a western headquarters at Fort Vancouver, from which position were sent out upon the streams and into the mountains of Idaho hundreds of men annually to gather in the only wealth they knew existed here.

Kullyspell House

David Thompson, a representative of the Northwest Fur Company, has the distinction of building the first trading post in Idaho. In 1809 he entered the area from the north and settled on the northeast shore of Lake Pend d'Oreille, between the present sites of Hope and Clark Fork. Here he built the "Kullyspell House," which consisted of several substantial log houses. From here trappers were sent out in all directions and for long distances. Provisions and equipment were supplied them. In the spring they would return to their headquarters with their "take," for which they received credit in the necessities and luxuries of life, such as they were. This fort and post remained active two winters, when it was abandoned for a more favorable site near Spokane. David Thompson was an Englishman, and he was also an intrepid pathfinder, an accurate surveyor, geographer, and an honest man. Today alongside of highway No. 3 between Hope and Clark Fork, Idaho, there stands a large granite monument erected in honor of this explorer and friend to man, whom we take delight in honoring.

The White Trapper

Some few white trappers were in the employ of the respective headquarters. These were paid an annual stipend whether the "take" were good or better. But by far the greater num-

ber of whites contributing to the total production were "on their own." Under these arrangements, a trapper could always get credit at the post for provisions and necessary equipment to permit him to go into the mountains and valleys as he pleased. That is, he could get credit, as today, unless he had a reputation that excluded him from the privilege, which was rare. The post was always anxious for more furs and would encourage everyone to bring in his peltries. When he returned in the spring, the value of his "take" was estimated, the last fall's provisions was deducted, and the difference was paid him in more merchandise or, as was usual, it remained on the records as a credit. However these trappers were notoriously improvident. Before another trapping season came around, they generally had consumed their credit balance in whiskey and gambling and had to be outfitted by the post again. It is true that vast fortunes were made in furs in those days, but only by the traders, never by the trappers. They were hardy, venturesome, and migratory. They were the grasshoppers of the fable: the post, the ants. Occasionally one to whom credit had been allowed, failed to return to pay his debt to the post. He was persuaded, easily, to take his peltries to some other post, where he might receive a higher price and have no deductions. Many stories have been written about such derelicts, the post often sparing no expense to capture them and dealing with them summarily and in the harshest manner. Before the merger of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company, this sort of competition was keen and common, resulting in deserved but cruel punishments of whites and Indians and at times resulting in Indian retaliatory measures.

The Indian Trappers

By far the larger portion of the furs secured by a post were taken by

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Indians. The coming of the fur trader to the Indian country brought new opportunities and inducements to its native inhabitants. The superintendent, or factor, as Hudson's Bay Company called them, managed to keep a stock of trinkets that pleased as well as paid the Indians besides carrying all those articles that contributed to the securing of more furs and to the well being and pleasure of the whites. Whiskey and tobacco were staple commodities. Firearms and ammunition were necessities in the campaign for furs. After the years that trappers lived amongst the Indians, 1809 to 1840, it is understandable how the early immigrants to Oregon 1843, Utah 1847, and California 1849, encountered predatory Indians armed with rifles. There were no Indian wars during that period in which the trapper and the fur trader exploited the natural resources. The whites and the Indians had a common interest. The Indian tribes were nearly constantly fighting each other and it was natural they would conflict occasionally with the whites, as pugnacious as the Indians were; but the two groups, whites and Indians, in general maintained amicable relations. That was true especially in Shoshone County during the time of its greatest extent. The Nez Percés have gone down in history as being friendly to the whites as were the Crows in Montana. It is possible the firm and fair policy of David Thompson had much to do with the attitude of the Indians toward all the whites who followed him. It was only after sufferance and forbearance were no longer virtues that Joseph carried on the Nez Percé war.

Fort Walla Walla

Another fur-trading post was located at Fort Nez Percé, Fort Walla Walla. From Kullyspell, from Spokane, and from Nez Percé, white and Indian trappers infested mountain and stream in Idaho carrying away a golden har-

vest of peltries, golden for the companies, who traded a mere existence for them.

No Roads or Bridges

No man-made roads or trails offered passage for these hardy trappers. They did follow the wild animal trails, and occasionally these had been used also by the Indians. The streams had to be waded or, when water was too high for wading, swum. Lolo Trail, which has become famous, is one of these animal-Indian trails. It was a natural highway through a difficult country. Joseph's retreat immortalized this primitive route. Now there are plans and surveys for an automobile thoroughfare over the same route to connect Washington, Idaho, and Montana. This cuts across the southern part of what once was Shoshone County.

The child of today is the citizen of tomorrow. In the home he learns the first principle of citizenship, how to get along with others. The home is the foundation of good citizenship.

Mrs. R. L. Brainard

"And what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." Micah 6:8.

R. L. Brainard.

My greatest wish is to live in such a way that my children, Betty, Dick, and Ray, will be proud to say: "This is my mother."

Mrs. T. O. Brown.

Grateful to live in a county where the hills bring forth the silver for the cart wheels which are plentiful here even though they are scarcer in other sections of our great U. S. A.

Ernestine Burch.

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IV—INDIAN TRIBES

Dominion of Shoshonean Tribes

The word is pronounced Sho-Sho-ne, in three syllables, with the accent on the middle syllable. It is an Indian name, that of one of the several tribes of the Northwest, along with the Nez Percés, Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes, and Kootenais. The domain of the Shoshoneans was vast. It included all of Southern Idaho and extended into Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, and Nevada. But there were no Shoshones this far north in Idaho. These Shoshone Indians in Southern Idaho were sometimes called Snake Indians. Their tribal sign was an outward weaving movement of the fore finger, meaning grass weavers. They had come from farther east where they had woven grasses into articles of clothing and tepees. They were crowded westward by the more warlike Blackfeet. The early whites misinterpreted this tribal sign to mean "snake," hence they were named "Snake Indians."

Coeur d'Alene Indians

The Coeur d'Alene Indians occupied the beautiful region around Lake Coeur d'Alene and the mountains and valleys of the drainage into the lake. They were industrious, self-respecting, and docile. According to the best tradition, it was some French-Canadian traders who nicknamed them Coeur d'Alene, or Heart of an Awl. About the year 1810 a party of voyageurs attempted to buy some furs from these redmen at a ridiculously low price. The Indians, in derision, said the greedy white man was a sharp trader and had a heart as small as an awl's point. The traders reported the incident as a good joke on their fellowmen and the name stuck to the Indians instead of to the whites. The few survivors of the tribe occupy and farm the rich lands of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation situated in Benewah County to the south.

The name Coeur d'Alene has been

attached to many other than the Indians. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Coeur d'Alene River, Coeur d'Alene Mountains, Coeur d'Alene Mines, etc., are examples of the popularity of the name. The entire mining district is called the Coeur d'Alenes.

Nez Perce Tribe

The Nez Perce were the most distinguished representatives of the Shapthian family of Indians. In intelligence, physique, and character, they rank among the foremost tribes of American Indians. They occupied the rich territory lying in eastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and the drainage of the Clearwater River in Idaho. They call themselves Chipunish. Their name means Pierced Noses, taken from the French language. Tradition has it that in isolated cases members of the tribe pierced their noses with a shell worn as an ornament. They were skillful horsemen, and one of the leading events in their tribal life was the annual buffalo-hunting excursion into Montana. The Nez Percés of the Lemhi River country were closely related to those of the lower waters. These Indians lived in a historic region, having assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition, having come in contact with the first missionaries to this region, having seen the white man's discovery of gold, and suffered from being pushed about to suit the white man's convenience. They had always been friendly to the white man and not until force was employed to make them move from lands desired by the whites and onto the Lapwai Reservation did they, under the leadership of Chief Joseph, make war against the whites. Today they are fine specimens of honesty, industry, and moral and social uprightness. The survivors reside on the Colville Reservation, the Lapwai Reservation, and on their homesteaded lands near Kamiah, in the southern part of what was Shoshone County.

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The Setting for Trouble

The Nez Perce Indians had always been friendly toward the whites. They claimed the land between the Bitter Root and the Blue mountains and between the Salmon River and the Palouse. They had befriended Lewis and Clark and had welcomed the missionaries early in the century. In time the whites had settled on the Indians' choicest lands, had fenced in the water, and were cultivating the land. The Indians suffered from this stealing of the very life of the Indians, their natural and needed resources. The Indian chief, "Old Joseph," so-called to distinguish him from his son, who later made history, protested to the Indian superintendent and asked to have the intruders ejected. Nothing was done about the protest and more and more settlers invaded the territory, raising cattle, which ate more grass, and added difficulties to the Indian's already strenuous attempts to survive. Especially was all this true in the Wallowa Valley in Oregon.

"Never Give Up The Wallowa Valley"

The Washington Indian war cost many lives of Indians and whites and caused great insecurity among both. In 1855 a treaty was signed by the government and the Indians, the latter under force, giving the whites much of the land claimed by the Nez Percés, but ceding to the Indians the Wallowa Valley and the drainage of the Clearwater. In 1863, when the rush to Pierce City and surrounding territory was at its height, the Indians were ordered to give up Wallowa Valley and the upper drainage of the Clearwater. The old chief refused. Desultory skirmishes continued. In 1873 General Grant issued an executive order giving the lands back to the Indians, but two years later revoked the order and made Wallowa Valley public domain. Old Joseph died in 1872 and his son, Joseph, became chief. On his death bed, Old Joseph asked and received a

pledge from Joseph never to give up the Wallowa Valley. He also urged Joseph never to accept any kind of help from the government. In 1877 the Indian Bureau sought to force the Nez Perce Indians to retire to the Lapwai Reservation. During the attempt to enforce the edict, the Indians broke loose and raided whites up and down the country.

The Nez Perce War

The first battle was fought at White Bird Pass and was a complete victory for Joseph's men. The second took place along the Clearwater. It resulted in routing the Indians after a great slaughter on both sides. The Indians retreated toward Lolo Pass in the Bitter Root mountains. The defeat must have been a surprise to the Indians, for the whites found meat cooking over lusty fires which the Indians had left. The retreat was encumbered with women, children, old men, and with camp equipage and stock. But they made a record march over that rugged mountain path. Onward Joseph pushed his defeated but proud followers over high mountains, deep canyons, raging torrents, and through dense underbrush, seeking life far from the white man's bullets. Often the wounds of Indians and their animals left blood stains on the trails, and their dead bodies were frequently found by the pursuers. In eleven days the doughty band reached the downward path into Montana. Like a football runner, they dodged and squirmed and assaulted, making their way into the Bitter Root Valley, Big Hole, Lemhi Valley, Camas Meadows, past Henry's Lake, into the Yellowstone Park, over Heart Mountain, and into Montana. This forced trek had made history for all time and the genius and strategy of Joseph has marked him as a military genius of his time. Col. Nelson A. Miles followed Joseph to Bear Paw Mountain in Montana, where Joseph capitulated.

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Joseph's Speech

Joseph's surrender was dramatic. He rode from his camp accompanied by a little group of warriors, who walked by his side. His hands were clasped on the pommel of his saddle, his rifle lay across his knees, and his head was bowed down. He rode slowly up the hill toward General Howard and Colonel Miles, who were waiting. With graceful dignity he swung himself from his horse and offered his rifle to General Howard, who magnanimously motioned him to Col. Miles. The latter received the token of submission. He then delivered a most pathetic and picturesque speech: "Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before—I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking-Glass is dead. Too-hul-hul-suit is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who now say 'yes' and 'no'. He who led on the young men is now dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The children are freezing to death. My people—some of them have run away to the hills, and have no blankets and no food. No one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and to see how many of them I can find; maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear ye, my chiefs! my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever."

The Last Days of Chief Joseph

When Joseph surrendered, Col. Miles promised him he and his people would be returned to the Lapwai Reservation, but the government was prevailed upon to send them to the Indian Territory. They did not prosper well there and longed for their former haunts. After many petitions, they were transferred to the Colville Reservation near Spokane, Washington. In 1897 he visited Washington, D. C., was a guest of Buffalo Bill, took

part in the grand celebration, and again met Col. Miles, who had become a general. Gen. Miles called Joseph the "Napoleon of the Indians." He visited Washington later on Indian affairs and was entertained by President Theodore Roosevelt and Gen. Miles. He visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, where he was a great attraction. He died in Colville September 21, passing away peacefully before his own campfire. In 1905 the Washington Historical Society erected at Nespelem a monument of white marble to commemorate the memory of Joseph, the only Indian, who, when in personal charge of his warriors, observed the laws of civilized warfare and respected the wounded, the women, and the children.

Indian Eloquence

To illustrate the progress that has been made by the Nez Perce Indians since the time of Joseph's retreat across the Rockies, the following is related. An event of no small importance occurred at Kamiah, July 4, 1903. A company of about 800 Nez Perce Indians, men, women, and children, assembled with some white people to do honor to Independence Day in patriotic celebration. The exercises consisted of a parade, speeches, singing, and the yearly feast. A liberty car, draped in white, carried 50 little Indian girls dressed in white, who carried and waved United States flags. Preceding this car marched the Indian band, which was immediately followed by 100 Indian boys in rank. One of the principal features of the day's celebration was the oration delivered in the English language by James Stuart, a Nez Perce merchant of Kooskia. Among other things he said:

"The Nez Perce tribe, once among the fiercest Indians of the Northwest, now sits in church, studying the word of God. The Nez Perces have, in little more than a generation, become the

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best and most intelligent tribe of Indians in this part of the country . . . My people, the Nez Perces, have made some wonderful strides in advancement during the past few years. We are still hopeful that a time is coming when the entire tribe will not be looked upon as a separate, peculiar people, but as a new, loyal, liberty-loving community, forming an integral part of this great republic, which we Indians love so well, and of this great day of Independence, which we celebrate with such enthusiastic joy.

"My brothers, I care not what your politics may have been, let us remember 'that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty', and that the prosperity of our nation, of our families, depend upon the protection of the rights of its people. We, as a part of this great nation, love the song "America" and all the national airs. We celebrate this day in memory of that glorious Fourth when first was wide flung the banner of freedom and equal rights. By faith we hear the liberty bell of 1776 echoing throughout the mountains of the east and west, the vales of the north and the south, reverberating to our very souls. We glory in the flag of our country, we love her people, we salute the stars and stripes. By the powers that be we swear our allegiance to her and her people. For our people and country we will live and gladly struggle up the long heights that lead to advancement and refinement, and, if need be, we will as gladly die that this opportunity for freedom shall not be taken away from those who follow us.

"Our beloved country! Bound together by the ties of a common brotherhood, let us live forever as one people, a free and independent nation, an inseparable and undivided people."

Today, 1940, the Nez Perce Indians farm intelligently, operate businesses successfully, and associate with the whites of their communities almost as equals. And they are trusted by each

other and by the whites more in many cases than are the whites themselves.

A Myth of The Coeur d'Alene Indians

According to a myth of the Coeur d'Alenes, a spirit named Amotkan ruled over the waters of the earth. Singularly, they bestowed the same name upon the president of the United States. Once the spirit grew angry with all the Indians and withheld from the people the last drop of water, so that they all perished of thirst. One day a little wolf, the favorite hero of Indian stories, was going around in search of water and, seeing a little bird carrying a drop to his young ones, asked him where he found it. The bird answered, "I found it where Amotkan dwells, but I had to wait until he fell asleep to take away this little drop, because he was so angry with the people he refused to give them any."

"Then," said the little wolf, "show me the way and I will go and kill him, because otherwise all creatures will be destroyed."

So they went and the wolf killed Amotkan while he was asleep, and then the water began to flow, and kept on so powerfully that it flooded the whole country and covered everything. But, one would ask, how does it happen that there are so many men on the earth if they were all destroyed either by thirst or flood. The answer is, Amotkan's body was carried down by the waters. When they dried up, the little wolf, who was always strolling around, discovered it on the shore below the Old Mission. Then he cut it to pieces and threw the heart into the land. From this sprung the Pointed Hearts, or Coeur d'Alenes.

"Corkscrews have sunk more people than cork jackets have ever saved." Sir Thomas Lipton.

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Early Knowledge of Gold

Just when the existence of gold in the country north and east of the big bend in the Snake River became known it is impossible to state with any certainty. Bancroft says that in 1854 a man named Robbins, a resident of Portland, had purchased some gold of the Spokane Indians, and that the Catholic missionary, De Smet, had known of its existence in what is now north Idaho even prior to that date. E. D. Pierce is also credited with an early knowledge of the auriferous character of the country, and the reason given for his not having prospected it long before he did is the hostility of the Indian tribes. The reason is, indeed, a plausible one, for it is difficult to see how any man or set of men could carry on such operations during the era of Indian wars. But whatever may have fired the enthusiasm of Col. E. D. Pierce, certain it is that the Nez Perce country had a great fascination for him and that his assiduity and zeal have had a marvelous ultimate effect upon the history and development of the country.

Unsettled Indian Affairs

In 1858 Pierce made a visit to the land of the Nez Perces, but does not seem to have found any opportunity for prospecting, owing to the unsettled condition of Indian affairs and the opposition to his projects of the conservative red men.

On the shore of the Snake just a little below the confluence of the Snake and the Clearwater, they became acquainted with Chief Timothy. The Nez Perce chief told them the Indians would resent their prospecting the country the government had given them. After the Indian War in Washington in 1858, the government had promised the Nez Perces a definite territory including the drainage of the Clearwater. Pierce started back to Walla Walla, then changed his mind

and returned to Chief Timothy. After much talk and no little persuasion, Chief Timothy consented to permit his daughter, Jane, then 18, to pilot the Pierce party through the dangerous Indian territory in its search for gold. To keep their journey as much a secret as possible, the party traveled by night and rested by day. They crossed the Snake and Clearwater near Lewiston and traveled north a whole night, over the hills and hollows that now are such a rich wheat country. Then they bore eastward and then south eastward and, passing near the present site of Kendrick, reached a tributary of Orofino Creek. Gold was discovered in the creeks. They worked their way eastward and found greater values. Their supplies and equipment were insufficient. So they went back to Walla Walla, leaving Jane at Timothy's camp. Next spring Pierce and a large following with supplies and equipment returned and established Pierce City, about two miles above the site of the present Pierce.

Chief Joseph's Pledge

Indian troubles followed the invasion of the territory into which the government had crowded the Nez Perces after the Washington war of 1855. Again the government ordered the Indians to move lower down stream toward Lewiston and allowed them the territory now comprising the Lapwai reservation. Joseph, one of the chiefs of the upper waters, refused to move. On his death bed his son, the famous Chief Joseph, promised not to give up their lands, especially the Wallowa Valley, and not accept aid from the United States government.

Jane Silcott

Jane, the daughter of Chief Timothy, afterward married John Silcott, a native of Virginia. Jane Silcott has gone down in history as one of the three Red Heroines in Idaho's exploration. The other two are Sacagewa and The Dorion Woman.

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Pierce Organizes Prospecting Party In 1860

Immediately upon his return to Walla Walla, Pierce began organizing a party to return with him and spend the winter in the Oro Fino basin. Some difficulty was encountered in making up this company, owing to the fear of trouble with the Indians and the efforts of those who dreaded another Indian war, but at last he succeeded in enlisting the interests of thirty-three stouthearted men. An effort was made to prevent by military force this party from carrying out its designs. A detachment of dragoons was sent after the men and pursued them as far as the Snake River, but failed to overtake them. The men had hardly reached Pierce's old camp before they received a visit from the Nez Perce Indian Agent, A. J. Cain, who, however, did not attempt to interfere with their operations, but on the contrary expressed his satisfaction with their good behavior.

Building Pierce City

All winter long the party wrought diligently building cabins, whipsawing lumber for sluice boxes, and prospecting. The result of the prospecting was very satisfactory, though Pierce himself does not seem to have been unflinchingly sanguine, being fully aware of the difficulties. He believed the discovered gold district was on the outskirts of a mining country of great richness and large extent.

News Is Spread

The first intelligence received by the outside world concerning the welfare and doings of these men came in March, 1861, when four of the miners arrived in Walla Walla. After a tramp on snowshoes to the mouth of Orofino Creek, they had reached, in a half starved condition, an Indian camp, whence they proceeded with more expedition and better fortunes, bringing to Walla Walla a considerable sum of money in gold dust. The news was

sent by special express to the Portland Daily Times. It was especially pleasing to the editor of that paper, whose sentiments and predictions were thereby confirmed, and naturally the news was given due prominence. The effect among the business men, merchants, and in fact all classes was magical. Newspapers sent special reporters into the country and the result was an inception of interest in the wild, weird terra incognita of eastern Washington. It needed now but some confirmation of these accounts to stimulate a stampede into the country of a magnitude unprecedented in the northwest.

Government Fears Indian Uprising

No one foresaw the coming deluge of humanity into the Nez Perce country with greater clearness than the officers of the government, civil and military, whose duty it was to protect the rights of the Indians. Though the Nez Percés had offered no resistance to Pierce and his men, they strenuously objected to further encroachments upon their reservation privileges. Nothing was more certain than that the whites would violate without scruple these rights when once the passion for gold had fired their imaginations and when the hope of securing it began producing its pleasant intoxication. What was to be done to prevent trouble?

Indians Forced To Accede

In the hope of finding a satisfactory solution of this problem, Superintendent E. R. Geary held a consultation with Colonel Wright and the result of their deliberations was that the former repaired forthwith to the Indian country, called a council of the tribe, and succeeded in negotiating a treaty permitting the white men to enter the country for mining purposes on the promise of military protection and the enforcement of United States laws. The consent of the Indians was given wholly against their will, but they saw no way by which they could defend them-

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selves against the incoming tide and, being of a pacific disposition, thought it better to surrender gracefully than to do so under compulsion. They had abundant proof that the deluge of whites was coming; for weeks before the treaty could be negotiated, merchants had been taking goods to Pierce City from Walla Walla and the van of the advancing army of miners was already arriving from that city and Portland. Bancroft says that at the time of the signing of the treaty there were three hundred men in the Orofino district and that a month later there were one thousand.

Transportation

Fortunately the Oregon Steam Navigation Company was enabled to do something for the accommodation of the incoming hordes daily arriving from various points in the northwest, California, and elsewhere during the spring of 1861. Previously that company had sent Ephraim Baughman in company with Captain Leonard White, to Colville on the upper Columbia with instructions to build a small boat there and explore the river down to The Dalles. Their object was to determine whether or not navigation was practicable. They set out sometime in March, made the exploration, and were back in Portland in the early part of May.

First Steam Vessel In Clearwater

Meanwhile the events were happening in the Nez Perce country which have just been narrated. The company was as anxious to get as much patronage out of the rush as possible, so it ordered White, as captain, and Baughman, as mate and pilot, to take the Steamer Colonel Wright up the Columbia to Snake river, thence up that river as far toward the newly discovered mines as possible. The Colonel Wright was a vessel of some fifty tons burden, about 125 feet in length, fitted up with good machinery, and well supplied with necessary equipments. Her engi-

neer on this first trip on Snake River waters was John Gurty, her purser, Frank Coe, and besides she was manned by two firemen, a steward and assistant, an assistant engineer, a cook and six deck hands. Several business men came as passengers and one, Seth S. Slater, was so confident of the success of the enterprise that he brought with him between ten and fifteen tons of freight, expecting to get with it to some point within easy reach of the mines.

"We cleared," says Captain Baughman, "about the 10th of May. With all of us it was a voyage of discovery after we steamed into the broad mouth of the Snake River as none of us had ever before ridden upon its swift, turbid waters. As pilot, I directed that we travel very slowly and only during the day time, for rocky reefs and shoals were numerous and the waters were not deep. Each stream which we thought had not theretofore been named, we took it upon ourselves to christen; likewise every other natural feature, and even today many of the landmarks and creeks bear the names which we gave them. In due time, we swept around the big bend in the Snake just below where Lewiston now stands and were met by the rushing waters of a stream clear as crystal and broad enough to be classed as a river. Before us spread out a beautiful bunchgrass valley, or rather a series of plateaus, reaching away to a high prairie to the southward. This Indian paradise was occupied here and there by a tepee. Several Nez Perce Indians loitered about and a few bands of ponies grazed contentedly upon the luxuriant grass. The picture was indeed a pretty one.

"The sound of the steam whistle and the pounding of the engines naturally attracted the attention of the Indians, who flocked to the water's edge to gaze on the wonderful fire boat.

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"I turned the vessel's prow into the water of this new river. Slowly the little steamer propelled itself onward in the direction of the Orofino mines. We had to line the vessel over the Lawyer and several other rapids and about thirty miles up the Clearwater we found an obstruction which we could not pass. This was what has since come to be named Big Eddy. Throughout our entire journey on the Clearwater thus far we were accompanied by Indians riding along the shore on horseback. By many little acts and signs did these children of nature manifest their friendliness, no one of their number, so far as I can now remember, giving the slightest evidence of other than kindly sentiments.

Slaterville Established

"At the Big Eddy we were forced to land as the little steamer could not make headway in the rapids. Twice we lined her and moved slowly up stream, but the vessel did not have power enough to keep herself in the channel; so finally we gave it up for the time being, came on shore and began making explorations. The result was not favorable. There was, therefore, nothing to do but to unload the freight. Slater thought the site a good one as it was the apparent head of navigation so he and a few others remained there, establishing Slaterville."

Chief Lawyer Friendly

The Colonel Wright went back to Cello at once. On the return trip she stopped at the mouth of Lapwai Creek and most of her crew went to visit Chief Lawyer, whose home was on a tract of bench land overlooking the Clearwater. "From the river," says Captain Baughman, "we could see his tepee and before it a tall pole, from whose top the Stars and Stripes floated in the breeze. This display of patriotism by the brave and friendly old chief touched a responsive chord in our

hearts and we never forgot it. Lawyer, who had been educated in the east and could talk good English, received us most cordially and we chatted with him a long time. His hospitality was exceptionally praiseworthy when it is remembered that we were invading his territory and opening the way for thousands to follow. The Indians may have protested mildly against the establishment of a settlement at the mouth of the Clearwater, but their remonstrances were never very strong and, finding these unavailing, they acquiesced with remarkable grace."

Slater Deserts Slaterville

Having loaded again with a few passengers and some freight, the Colonel Wright made a second trip to the mouth of the Clearwater. Here she was met by a messenger from Slater requesting her to proceed up the river and get his outfit as he had decided to establish his store at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater that he might be on the trails leading inland. The vessel steamed up to the eddy, got Slater and his goods, and brought them safely to the shores of the Snake, where Slater again pitched his tent. Soon he had opened near the confluence of the rivers the first store in what is now Lewiston and perhaps the first in the Clearwater country.

Immediately after the second trip of the Colonel Wright, the company placed another new steamer in service, the Okanogan, which was much larger and better equipped than the former. Captain White was placed in command, and the Colonel Wright was entrusted to the care of Captain Baughman. A month later, the Tenino, still larger than the Okanogan, was placed in service and to the command of this vessel Captain Baughman was transferred. Steamboat service was discontinued entirely in July, owing to the lowness of the water.

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In July of the following year, Levi Ankeny, Dorsey S. Baker, Captain Baughman and several others placed an opposition boat, the Spray, upon the river, between Celilo and Lewiston. The Spray was a small vessel, built especially for shallow water, so it was able to continue its trips uninterruptedly until November. During the following winter it was sold to the O. S. N. Company for nearly double its cost.

Lewiston, The Door to Shoshone County Fields

In the spring of 1863 the People's Transportation Company was organized in Portland for the purpose of establishing an opposition line of steamers to Lewiston. The E. D. Baker was placed on the Columbia between Portland and the Cascades, the Iris between that and The Dalles, and Cayuse Chief, under Captain Leonard White, between Celilo and Lewiston. After a successful career of six or seven years' duration, this company sold out to the O. S. N. Company, leaving that corporation again the autocrat of the Columbia and its tributaries.

All this shows the popularity of the Orofino district which was populated with gold seekers. Discovered in the fall of 1860, it was occupied that autumn and winter by Pierce's party. In February merchants and miners from Walla Walla began to work their way in, so that by April the population was perhaps 300. A month later it was more than three times that many; and, when Judge James W. Poe entered in July, he found the creeks and gulches swarming with people. He estimated their number at 2,000. Some claims were yielding fabulous returns and wages ranged from five to eight dollars a day, the common stipend being a half ounce of dust.

Orofino

Oro Fino gold was very fine, as one familiar with the Spanish language would have surmised from the name of the diggings, which signifies fine

gold. Subsequently coarse gold was discovered by William F. Bassett across the divide to the eastward of Oro Fino creek; and from the character of the metal the diggings were named Oro Grande.

Oro Grande

It is related that Mr. Bassett saw the country in which this discovery was made from the top of a tree on the divide between Oro Fino and Rhodes creeks. The general appearance of the country induced him to prospect it with the result above stated. The tree was ever afterwards known as Bassett's tree. The Oro Grande district never proved especially rich.

The richest claims in the Oro Fino district were on Rhodes and Canal gulches, though there were many claims of merit on Barclay, Blacksmith, French, and Moore's gulches as well as on Oro Fino creek itself. Early in the history of the camp a miners' meeting had been held and the California mining laws adopted, by which code three kinds of claims were recognized, namely, creek and gulch claims, extending two hundred feet along the creek or gulch and of the width of one hundred and fifty feet; also hill claims, which were last extended from the rim rock to the summit of the hills, with two hundred feet frontage. The miners were in the habit of holding a meeting on Sunday, whenever there was any occasion for such, and at these popular assemblages the laws were amended to suit new conditions as they might arise, disputes about claims were settled, and plans for the promotion of the general welfare of the camp were weighed and discussed. Fortunately there was little lawlessness during the earliest days of the Oro Fino diggings.

Growth of Pierce City

Two towns sprang up in the district about the same time, namely Oro Fino and Pierce City. The former was

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built on placer ground, a fact which furnishes the probable reason for its short life. At any rate, its business men moved to its sister town in course of a few years, making permanent the community bearing the name of him who pioneered the way for the mining population, while the old Oro Fino City gradually decayed and eventually became a memory. It is a rather strange fact that, though the two towns were very near together, there never was the bitter rivalry between them which has usually characterized communities so situated. Pierce City later became the county seat of Shoshone County, retaining the dignity and prestige incident thereto until the discovery of the Coeur d'Alene mines. In June a road was built along the Clearwater from the mouth of that river to Pierce City. By July so many merchants had endeavored to better their fortunes by furnishing the new district with goods that the market was oversupplied, notwithstanding the thousands of men who were seeking gold in all the neighboring gulches and on all the surrounding hills. Two saw-mills were in process of erection to supply the miners with lumber for sluice boxes, etc. But little household furniture was needed as there were only three families in the community.

Placer Produces Profit

In an article in the Portland Oregonian of August 31, 1861, G. C. Robins made the statement that during that month 2500 practical miners were at work on Rhodes Creek, Oro Fino Creek, Canal Gulch, and French Creek and that four or five thousand men were making a living in other ways. His report on the earnings of the miners was as follows: Jarvis & Company, four men, \$10 per diem to the man; James & Company, five men, \$10; McCarty & Company, four men, \$10; Vesay & Company, eight men, \$7 to \$8; Hook & Company, six men, \$10 to \$12; Jones & Company, four men,

\$10 to \$12; Dunbar & Asar, \$10 to \$12; Shaffer & Company, 14 men, \$60 to \$20; Thomas & Company, 14 men, \$18 to \$20; Rillery & Company, 17 men, \$16 to \$20; Smalley & Company, 10 men, \$16; Boone & Company, eight men, \$16 to \$20; Let 'Er Rip Company, 11 men, \$16 to \$20; Hoyt & Company, eight men, \$12; Felton & Company, \$15; Rhodes & Company, 11 men, 300 ounces per diem to the company. On French Creek, Antoine Pillir, T. Lapoint, M. Guinon, John Lesot, and Harkum & Quick were making \$10 to \$12 a day to the man.

Ferry Franchises

The granting of ferry franchises by the Territory of Washington in 1861-62 illustrates the need of this kind of transportation. There were four across the Snake, four on the Clearwater, and four on the Salmon. The ordinary charges for the use were as following named:

Foot Passengers	\$.50
Loose Cattle50
2-horse wagons	2.50
4-horse wagons	4.50
Horse and buggy	2.25
Pack animals75

These were at points in Shoshone County or on the way in, and were to accommodate the stream of people seeking fortune and of needed supplies. The number of ferries constructed and the imperative need for them are indications of the size of the rush to the new placer fields. The fact that the placer fields soon played out accounts for the short life of the ferries. With a more stable society following the rush in and out, state- and county-owned bridges and roads were built.

Gold Seekers

With the publicity of gold strikes in the Oro Fino, Pierce, and Florence regions, thousands of seekers swarmed into the Nez Perce Indian territory. Figuratively, towns arose over night. These same towns in some instances

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disappeared as suddenly when some new strike elsewhere was announced. Many of these prospectors had attended the wild '49 gold rush into California. Many of the same had gone on to the Comstock Lode area and, at the first news of Pierce's discovery, had rushed to Idaho. It is almost miraculous how news of gold discoveries circulates. Apparently no one can keep the secret, even those that desire it kept. Many went to the placer gulches in southern Shoshone County poorly equipped with food and implements. Those who came better prepared to withstand the rough country were often forced to share with the less fortunate, sometimes all suffering from the neglect of the few. These men were a hardy race—only the hardy survived. Many of them, thru the very nature of their quests and experiences, had developed a lawlessness that prompted them to take what they wanted even at the instance of theft or murder. There was also a class of men, who sought these frontier places, and who came, not to work themselves, but to prey upon those who possessed the rewards of toll. The establishment of routine law and order amongst these ravaging people was an impossibility. There was no stable society at hand. All were nomads. Under such circumstances each man was his own judge and jury. But the popular sentiment guided in more flagrant cases of the violation of personal rights.

Chinese

After a gulch was comparatively worked out, the diggings were generally deserted and left to Chinese, who moved in and worked the left overs. In some cases claims were leased to Chinese after the best values were supposed extracted. It also happened that many of these Chinese made new discoveries therein. Certain it is that they profited. They seldom had trouble amongst themselves and lived in peace with the Indians.

County Organization

Neither these whites nor the Chinese served to support and maintain the government as set up for Shoshone County in 1861. Pierce City, then the center of mining interests in the county, had been named the county seat. Assessed valuation of the county was so low that not enough in taxes could be raised to pay county officers. Because of this fact and because no one wanted to be clerk, commissioner, or sheriff, it was difficult to fill the offices, and frequently they were vacant.

Assessed Valuation

While Pierce was still the county seat of Shoshone County, a few stockmen moved in around Weippe. The entire county assessments for 1865 were as follows:

Forty-six houses, seven ditches, three saloons, one drug store, one sawmill, one store and gaming room, three general stores, three horses, 367 beef cattle, wagon and harness.

All this was owned by 273 people. The total assessed valuation was \$41,960. In addition each of the 273 persons was assessed \$4 poll tax and \$1 military enrollment tax. By 1869 the amount of revenue collectable from every source was even smaller than that in 1865 and the population had fallen to about 100 whites although there were about 300 Chinese around Pierce.

Difficulties of Maintaining County

In 1881 there was much talk of forfeiting the Shoshone County charter and of joining Nez Perce County. Financial difficulties of the county organization, the difficulties attendant upon getting court sessions held, those of obtaining impartial juries, because of the few people available as jurymen, and the constant fear of Indian raids made the few inhabitants wish for support from more populous neighborhood. At this time the assessed valuation was but \$38,981. But

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Phone 122

others, who had a pride in their political unit, held on and bravely endured the inconveniences and saved the disintegration of the county.

By 1885, the swarms of gold miners and the businesses that followed them had moved on to Bannock Creek and to Virginia City and to whatever new strikes had taken their fancies. Practically the only ones left to support the county government were the few stragglers around the former Pierce and a few scattered stockmen. Their financial condition was serious. The Coeur d'Alene strike saved the county.

If your life you'd make worth while,
Don't withhold the cheery smile;
'Twill help to brighten the darkest day
As we travel together on Life's
highway.

Libby Carpenter.

If we keep our hands in harmony
with our heads and our heads in har-
mony with our hearts, we will keep
in perfect harmony with ourselves;
for the hearts of all are mostly good.

Mrs. T. H. Clark.

It's your Flag and my Flag,
And, oh, now much it holds;
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds,
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight,
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,
The Red and Blue and White,
The one Flag, the great Flag,
The Flag for me and you,
Glorified, and all else beside—
The Red and White and Blue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Day.

The happiest people are those who
are thankful for life's responsibilities,
not for its gifts and possessions.

Hazel Clark Delich.

Service with a smile.

Glynn D. Evans.

Business and Professional Women, Kellogg

KEEP US, O God, from pettiness; let
us be large in thought, in word, in
deed.

LET US be done with fault-finding
and leave off self-seeking.

MAY WE put away all pretense and
meet each other face to face—without
self-pity and without prejudice.

MAY WE never be hasty in judgment
and always generous.

LET US take time for all things;
make us grow calm, serene, gentle.

TEACH US to put into action our
better impulses, straight-forward and
unafraid.

GRANT that we may realize it is the
little things that create differences,
that in the big things of life we are
at one.

AND MAY WE strive to touch and to
know the great common woman's
heart of us all, and O Lord, God let
us forget not to be kind!

Anna Barnhart, Angie Langland, So-
phie Merrick, Elizabeth Huber, Mabel
Brainard, Christine Hausen, Ida Cob-
bett, Mary McLellan, Ann Greer, Mar-
ian Gird, Inez Haddock, Mary McKin-
nis, Wanda Seely, Musa Howes, Lot-
tie Cameron, Carrie Knudson, Lillian
Manaham, Louise Bottinelli, Helen
Morse, Stella Meyer, Hazel Huber,
Hilda Mattson, Ida Prendergast, Nel-
lie Gauthier, Irene Burmeister, La-
Verne Widman, Olga Jarvey, Ann Ben-
oit, Faye Griffin.

Build your faith sufficiently and
there is no reasonable achievement be-
yond your powers.

Dorothy K. Campbell.

For I'd not distinguish by thy eye,
but by the mind, which is the proper
judge of the man.—Seneca.

A. E. Coughlan.

A man will go to any length to es-
cape the labor of thinking.—Anon.

Pete Hansen.

McCONNELL HOTEL

MRS. B. R. SEELY, Prop.

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Kellogg, Idaho

VI-PLACER MINING—SECOND BOOM

Gold Discovered In Coeur d'Alenes

In the midst of this doubt and dissension, gold was discovered in the Coeur d'Alenes. To A. J. Prichard probably belongs the credit of finding placer gold that brought the district to the attention of the outside world. Among those who have claimed to have done prospecting in the Coeur d'Alenes prior to Prichard's going there are Tom Irwin, William Gerrard, Frank E. Peck, John O. Barbour, George A. Frost, John Desmukes, Delaney, who went as a party from Lewiston to the Coeur d'Alenes in 1873. Whatever their discoveries, the district was not "discovered." Then, of course, there, was the John Mullan party. They built a road thru the district and some individuals found coarse gold. Mullan's fears were that gold might be found in such quantities as to disorganize his road-building crew and postpone the completion of his job. There were also W. Edison and Bob Fanning, who cooperated with Prichard in 1881. But they became disgusted and left for "civilization," while Prichard went back to his cabin.

Prichard's Discoveries

In 1881 A. J. Prichard discovered valuable placer gold, how valuable he did not then know. The next summer he located some placer and lode claims. In January, 1883, he wrote some friends to come and share in his good fortune. By the summer of 1883 towns of Eagle, Murrayville, Beaver City, Carbon City, Littlefield, Rover City, and Myrtle were booming, so great was the influx of gold seekers. Other towns sprung up in 1884 and later. By the middle of February, 1884, there were fully 1000 men in the district. By the spring of 1885 there were 10,000.

N. P. Gold Circular

The Northern Pacific Gold Circular has become famous in the history of

Coeur d'Alene district as the chief cause of that great winter rush of 1883-84. "The claims are very rich," it represented, "and are located in the gulches of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, Eagle, Prichard, and Beaver creeks, streams running into the Coeur d'Alene River. Rich placer deposits already have been discovered. Nuggets have been found that weigh \$50, \$100, \$160, and \$200." (This value is gold at \$20 an ounce.) "An intense excitement has sprung up in regard to the quartz deposits. The most extensive galena belt known at the present day is being developed on Beaver Creek. The conclusion to be drawn in regard to the Coeur d'Alenes, a region superior in every way, is that they (the mines), are inexhaustible." Many believed the Gold Circular was a gross exaggeration, but the tide of incoming humanity was unabated. The fact remains that, so different from many other rushes, the results in the Coeur d'Alene district justified the tide. The further exploration was pushed, the more people came in, and the more famous the district became.

Eagle City A Magic Work

Eagle City was a magic word in the years 1883-84. The history of the town was that of a pioneer mining camp, its decline was as rapid as its rise. In March, 1884, town property was in great demand, lots bringing from \$200 to \$2,000 each, also, for one or two business houses, offers of \$10,000 were refused. The Coeur d'Alene Nugget, March 22, 1884, tells us that twenty new business houses were opened in the mining district during the preceding week. By the same issue, we are informed that stoves were the highest priced commodities in the camp. The Sibley variety, which was nothing more than a conical sheet iron structure, each with a door and a place for a stove pipe, sold for \$30 to \$40 each. Sheet iron box stoves sold for \$20 to \$80

GALES CHEVROLET CO.

Authorized
Chevrolet Sales and Service

Wallace, Idaho

Compliments of the

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO.

Wallace, Idaho

and ordinary cook stoves for \$75 to \$150. The same issue said that Hood & Company, at an enormous expense and in the face of great obstacles, had established the first sawmill in the mines, a steam mill with a capacity of 14,000 feet each twenty-four hours. The mill was brought in on sleds through Fourth of July Canyon and by boat up the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. It tells us that the Eagle City Bank brought the first safe into the district, a Herring fire-proof, weighing about 250 pounds. The safe was dragged in over the Trout Creek Trail on a sled by two men. The swarms of people in the surrounding country were eager for commodities and services that would permit them to prosecute the work of taking the gold from canyon and bar.

No Chinaman Allowed In The District

A fiat was promulgated by the residents of the camp that no Chinaman shall ever enter the camp upon pain of expulsion or death and the expulsion of the person importing such Chinaman. In Pierce, 20 years before, it was a common thing for Chinamen to work the diggings after the whites had taken what they wanted. They had always kept the peace and lived in friendly relations with whites and Indians. But in the Coeur d'Alenes they were barred.

Eagle Business Directry

The business directory of Eagle in 1884 as set forth in the newspaper was as follows:

Lawyers—S. C. Hyde, W. H. Johnson, Charles W. O'Neil, French, Woody & Marshall, William Scallon, W. T. Stoll, L. H. Prather, L. B. Nash, J. M. Kinnaird, Malony & Trumbull.

Real Estate Agents—Butler and Wickersham, A. P. Benton & Company, C. A. Webster.

General Stores—McKenzie & Evans, Samuel H. Hays, Shelton & Cunningham.

Meat Market—Moffitt & Wise.
Hardware—H. J. Blume.
Eagle City Bank.
Saw Mill—Hood & Company.
Forwarding Company—Eckers & Wardner.

Barber Shop—Parker & Boyer.
Physicians—E. Thiele, Fred Quimby, H. O. Beeson & P. B. Williams, J. B. Patterson.

Restaurants—Matt Brown & Company, The Pioneer, E. Y. Jeffery, Proprietor.

Lodging Houses—The Coeur d'Alene, Carey & Carlton, Proprietors, The Arlington, Kuebler & Vedder, Proprietors.
Paints—L. P. Coughlin.

Builders—D. W. McIntosh, J. A. Rives.

Mining Recorder and Justice of the Peace—Frank Points.

Notary Public—James F. Topliff.
Saloons—Cole Brothers, The Daisy, Coy and Hess, Proprietors; The Comstock, Fender and Shaw, Proprietors.

A Picture Of Eagle City

A brief description of the conditions prevailing in Eagle in the spring of 1884 will give some idea of the actual conditions and life of the camp. It will also represent about what prevailed in most of such camps in this district and in others so situated. The Eagle, another pioneer paper of the district, gives the following picture of conditions in Eagle City in April, 1884.

"At this stage of the growth and development, Eagle presents the appearance of a 'hard' place. Its buildings are located on lots from which the snow to the depth of four feet has been excavated and dumped into the street, so that between the buildings and the streets there is a solid wall of snow. The buildings are composed of logs and shakes. Great tents with gaudily painted signs loom up in endless variety before the spectator, while from within come the sound of revelry and the strains of music, the

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Exclusive Wholesale
Specialty Jobbers

Wallace, Idaho

Compliments of the BELL TAVERN

Beer Lunches

Smelterville, Idaho

clink of chips and the metallic chink of hard cash as it passes over the bar. The streets and places of public resort are thronged night and day with miners and prospectors waiting for the snow to disappear so they can get off into the mountains on their annual prospecting tour. Then there are the packers and transient population, a tough looking crowd, but very orderly, who stand around and enjoy the luxury of a sun bath. On the corners are knots of men, who talk of mines and mining and criticize specimens of ore samples that pass from hand to hand. The stores are thronged with men discussing the locality and the merits of the last new thing in strikes; the centers are strewn with specimens of quartz from the different districts; while on the streets there is an ever-changing panorama of countenances as the crowd diverts itself. The report of a pistol shot will bring a hundred men to their feet for an instant, and the saloons will disgorge twice as many more in the same moment, all on the alert to catch a sensation, which has not occurred yet. Then there is the arrival of pack trains and toboggans in a stage of more or less dilapidation from hard usage on the different trails. On all hands, carpenters and mechanics are busy erecting shanties for temporary occupancy; but talk with whom you will, you will find the most confidence expressed in the outcome of the camp, that we have the mineral here to make the biggest camp in America, and that the business men are conservative enough not to be guilty of exaggerating the mineral wealth of our placer fields and quartz lodes in order to encourage a wild stampede. On all hands there is a general disposition to tell the truth, to let the camp sustain itself, and to await developments on the more promising quartz prospects before booming the camp. The business men of Eagle include representatives

of every state in the union, and it is a promising sign that they are purchasing town property and mining ground and are all preparing to erect larger and more commodious places of business as soon as the material can be procured. This is about the status of Eagle today. Every branch of business is well represented. Thousands of dollars of real estate transfers are made and recorded daily, and thousands more are being invested in substantial buildings and other business enterprises. No lawlessness exists."

Eagle The First Town

Eagle City was practically the only city in the Coeur d'Alene District during 1883. From it radiated the activities of that first mad scramble for gold. There is a magic in the word "gold" that dwarfs most other considerations. With continued discoveries farther and farther from this nucleus, other towns arose as a matter of convenience to miners and business men. During 1884 many towns had arisen, Murrayville being the largest and having outstripped even Eagle by that fall.

Claim Jumping

The placer grounds in the Coeur d'Alenes were really rich, and, while many who flocked in were disappointed, as is invariably true in mining excitement, many others reaped a rich harvest. A great deal of litigation resulted from claim jumping. The United States statutes allowed each man to claim twenty acres of placer ground and to hold it legally by doing a small amount of work upon it annually. Many farmers from the Palouse country and many others whose business was not mining took advantage of the law to hold rich ground, while they gave much of their attention to other pursuits. Mining men, who had come long distances to secure claims and make a stake working them, were naturally chagrined at this condition of things and jumped claims without

Courtesy of BILL & DOTS

Lunches — Beer — Entertainment

Smelterville, Idaho

MILLER'S MODERN CABINS

Smelterville, Idaho

scruple when ever they found the letter of the law had not been complied with. According to established custom among mining men, miners' meetings were held at different times and laws governing the districts were enacted. An attempt was made to dispossess some of these absentee owners, but the federal statutes prevailed after expensive litigation.

Further Prospecting

The year 1884 was one of great activity on the gulches of Prichard and Eagle creeks in developing placer mines and in all parts of the region in prospecting for both placer and quartz locations. While many claims yielded an ounce of gold a day and others gave even larger cleanups, it was found that the greatest wealth of the country was beyond the reach of the poor man and could only be secured by the investment of large sums and the use of expensive machinery. Prospecting parties were very aggressive throughout the year. Encouraged by Mr. Prichard, a number of men visited Canyon Creek and Nine-Mile Creek, staked out claims, and incited quite a rush to these areas and to Nigger Prairie. By the middle of August 2,000 locations of placer mining ground, embracing tracts varying from 160 acres to fractions of claims, were recorded on the books of the Coeur d'Alene District alone, and it was only one of five then in existence, the other four being Summitt, Beaver, Evolution, and Eagle.

Gold Rush Of Short Duration

Prichard made his first locations in 1882, sent out letters to his friends in 1883, in 1883-4 Eagle was the magic word, the center of activity, in 1884-85 Murray claimed first attention, thereafter activity waned. Even in August, 1885, Kellogg, a carpenter, was out of work because the building boom was over, he said. During the next few years, attention gradually shifted from placer mines and the

towns that represented that excitement to lode mining. This decided shift began in September, 1885, with the discovery of the Bunker Hill-Sullivan. Certainly placer mining continued even in the face of new lode discoveries. And Murray continued for a few years. But as early as 1898 Murray had so deteriorated and Wallace had grown so rapidly that the county seat was moved to the latter place. Placer booms are short lived. The nature of the mining makes it so. And unless the placer finds lead to the lodes from whence the placer gold came, any placer boom dies down almost as fast as it rises. There is placer mining around Murray and Eagle today and such will likely continue for many years, but it is a desultory game.

Do the best you can while you are here and let the others take their responsibilities after you are gone. Train the youth in industry so they will be able to find jobs and make their way.

Jerome J. Day.

Loyalty is the finest fibre in the human breast—it rewards alike the humble and the great, makes the small man big and the big man bigger.

Mrs. William H. Clark.

Without reason we cannot be reasonable and if we cannot be reasonable we cannot be fair to ourselves or to others.

Mrs. Tom S. Cooper.

The man who never made a mistake never made anything.

J. G. Driscoll.

Friends: A most important requisite in our daily life.

V. E. Edwards.

He, who does no more than he is paid to do, will never be paid for more than he does."

Stanley H. Fairweather.

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JOE'S QUICK LUNCH**

Kellogg's Most Popular Cafe

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VII—EARLY DAY LAWLESSNESS

Lloyd Magruder Murdered

Lloyd Magruder was murdered near the summit of the Bitterroot Mountains in 1863. He had a pack train of fifty mules loaded with supplies for the Bannock mines. By the time he reached his destination, the nomads had decamped and gone to Virginia City. He followed. After disposing of his wares at the latter place, he had in his possession several thousand dollars in gold dust and about seventy-five mules. On the return trip he was attacked by Renton, Lowery, Romaine, and Page, who were traveling with Magruder. Magruder dead, the assassins shot all of the animals but eight mules and one horse. They found about twelve thousand dollars among Magruder's belongings. Then they continued their journey to Lewiston. Here they bought stage passage to Portland. But they did not get away until after they were recognized and suspected of the foul crime, of which they were guilty.

Culprits Followed

One Hill Beachy, who was in the stage office when the four left, verified his suspicions by discovering the animals they had pastured nearby. Beachy followed the culprits to Portland, where he just missed his prey, and on to San Francisco, where he captured them. It was a hazardous journey back to Lewiston, but all five arrived in due time.

Trial and Execution

Vigilantes wanted to take charge and summarily mete out due punishment to the murderers. But Beachy insisted that he had promised the men a fair trial and intended seeing they received it. Mr. Page turned state's evidence and a trial followed with despatch. Renton, Lowery, and Romaine were hanged. Page was later murdered by a friend of those executed. Sentiment against Page was such

that no effort was made to apprehend his murderer.

Vigilantes Disband

The local vigilantes recognized a new and wholesome power exercised by the court and decided their work in maintaining law and order among the outlaw element was done. They disbanded. Subsequent events proved they were right.

Walter McDonald Killed

The Coeur d'Alenes did not experience any such reign of lawlessness as did Orofino and Florence placer districts, but there was some bloodshed during those early days. The first homicide was committed in April, 1884, by T. F. Richards, who shot and killed Walter McDonald. The deed was held justifiable by the corner's jury, as the killing was plainly in self defense.

Thomas Steele Shot

The second killing, of which record has been found, was the shooting of Thomas Steele by D. S. Ferguson. From testimony adduced by the coroner's inquest, it appears that Steele was mistreating a drunken cyprian and that Ferguson interferred in her behalf, whereupon Steele drew a revolver and struck Ferguson a violent blow over the head. Steele then stepped back a few paces and fired at Ferguson but missed his mark. Ferguson then shot Steele, inflicting a mortal wound.

John Enright Killed

A homicide, which attracted wide attention and which aroused the community to a high pitch of excitement, was the killing of John Enright by Henry Bernard July 2, 1884. The victim was a compositor in the office of the Pioneer, owned by Bernard. It appeared from the testimony at the preliminary hearing that Enright had been discharged and paid the afternoon of the homicide, that he came to the office for his blankets, but, instead of taking them and going quiet-

Buy Your Groceries
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WAYSIDE MARKET
GUY KELLOGG, Prop.

Phone 149

Smelterville

COMPLIMENTS OF
FARACA'S
UNION CIGAR STORE

Kellogg, Idaho

ly about his business, kept complaining to Bernard of the shabby treatment, which he claimed had been given him. Bernard told him to go two or three times, but he still hung around the office. Finally Bernard drew a revolver and pointed it at Enright, telling him he must leave or get hurt. Enright received the threats in a jocular manner. Bernard then shot and killed Enright. By a change of venue Bernard was tried at Lewiston in September. The jury found him guilty of manslaughter. Judge Buck sentenced him to eight years' imprisonment. He was confined in the state penitentiary for a time and was pardoned by Governor Shoup.

Chinese Lynched

The one great tragedy of 1885 in Shoshone County occurred at Pierce City in September. On the 10th day of that month at a very early hour, the body of the well known and respected old pioneer, David F. Frasier, was found in the deceased's own store literally hacked to pieces with axes, hatchets, and knives. A bullet, also, had entered the mouth and passed out through the side of the neck. An old county safe had been battered and the lock broken, but Frasier's own safe was untouched, as was all the rest of his property. The body was taken to Lewiston for interment. After its arrival there, 20 or 25 citizens left for the scene to endeavor to find a clue to the murders. These were joined by about 15 men from Camas Prairie. Upon their arrival at Pierce, they surrounded the town, sending in a small posse to learn of the situation. It was found that the few white men in camp had arrested eight Chinamen on a charge of complicity in the crime, including two Chinese merchants of Pierce. A preliminary hearing had been given them and five were held for trial, the others being discharged. It developed that the crime had been committed for the purpose of ridding

the town of the only white merchant, that the Chinamen might have a monopoly of the business, also that the Mongolians were angry at Fraser for taking the part of the Indians against them when they had paid the red men in bogus gold dust. A young man, who understood Chinese, disguised as an Indian, crept up to the court house, where the Chinese were detained, and overheard them discussing the crime and how best to avoid punishment. The deputy sheriff and six others started out for Murray with the prisoners, when they were met by a mob, only one of whom was masked, which overpowered the convoy and hanged the culprits against their wretched pleadings. No punishment was ever meted out to the lynchers, although the affair was investigated by Secretary of State Bayard in July, 1886, for the purpose of satisfying the Chinese government.

"As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man." So said King Solomon, the wisest man who ever lived. A friendly attitude toward others will be repaid by friendship, and nate by hate. If we, as individuals and nations, would admit the absolute truth of that statement, it would alleviate much of the misery that individuals and nations are going through at the present time.

Glenna Egbert.

The wise man uses today to achieve tomorrow. He uses what he has to get what he wants. He makes no little plans and is satisfied with no small achievements.

Eulah Flanigan.

The constitution of the country guarantees you life, liberty, and the right to pursue happiness.

A. M. Flink

COOK'S SHOP

Confectioners

ICE CREAM POP CORN

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Kellogg, Idaho

PAT'S CAFE

Lunches Dinners

Short Orders

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Shooting A Hoodoo

"One of our first adventures after our arrival at Eagle City," wrote W. T. Stoll, "represents a side of the life we found. We made our way one night to a saloon. A large heated tent sheltered a busy bar and poker and faro tables. These, as usual, were full up. Our attention centered upon a group absorbed in stud poker. Now, gamblers are as a rule superstitious, believing in secret and mysterious influences at work behind their cards. One callous-hearted gamester, after a consistent run of heavy losses, began looking for his hoodoo. He quickly found it in the person of Oregon John, a worthless underworld follower and camp hanger-on. Oregon John, it developed at a glance, had committed the unpardonable offense of watching the game with one foot on the rung of the gambler's chair. The gambler, his hoodoo discovered, rose deliberately from his seat and shot Oregon John through the heart. There was no demonstration. Someone carted the body out without ceremony and buried it. The incident had given riddance to rub-bish."

From the Civil War days in the U. S. to World War No. 2 is a long span of years and in between have been crowded many events, which I have followed with interest. I still have faith in humanity and believe that right and justice will eventually prevail upon this earth.

Mrs. Alice E. Brainard

It seems strange that countries, even when they cannot feed their hungry citizens, can always get enough money to fight a war.

Vaughn N. Garriott.

It is easier to do an honest day's work than to loaf, waiting for the whistle.

Phil Giudici.

If you do what is right, you will get ahead. You had better write a poorer examination paper of your own than to write a better one copied from your neighbor.

Lorabell Giudici.

Work, thou, for pleasure, paint or sing or carve;

The thing thou lovest tho the body starve.

Who works for glory misses oft the goal;

Who works for money coins his very soul.

Work for work's sake, then, and it will may be

That these things shall be done unto thee.

Mrs. Phil Giudici.

Our future is in our hands to make or to mar. It will be an uphill fight to the end, and would we have it otherwise? We live in a dangerous age, but in an extraordinarily interesting one. History is being made on a vast and quicker scale than ever before. For the United States I am hopeful, and I believe that, if we are willing to adapt ourselves to the new and changing conditions of life, we may be as great a nation as ever. My mother often said: "I hope that I shall find time to think as I die." "I am glad that I lived when and where I did. It was a great show."

Albert J. Graf.

Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall.—Confucius.

W. E. Griffith.

What would life be without Loyalty.
Hilma Hager.

To be happy, you must work. The most miserable people in the world are those who do not work and who live without aims or ambitions.

Mrs. LeRoy C. Harris

TRIO FOOD MART

Offers You Kellogg's
Best In A Complete
Food Line

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Kellogg, Idaho

COMPLIMENTS

MORBECKS STORES

General Merchandise

Kingston

Pine Creek

VII—LODE MINING

First Lode Location

The first lode location in the Coeur d'Alenes was made by A. J. Prichard at what is called "Evolution," taking the name of his claim. Many other locations followed, especially in Nine Mile and in Canyon Creek gulches. But the ones that have made history in the district and the ones that first brought lode mining to the attention of the outside world are the Bunker Hill and Sullivan locations up Milo Creek. Many and varied stories have gone the rounds about these locations and about the events preceding and succeeding them. Some such are contained in Tall Tales below. Around the Bunker Hill-Sullivan claims, the district's greatest producers of wealth, have been woven much romance. The particular conditions, under which they were discovered, the law suit that followed, man's natural instinct to dramatize important events, and the magnitude of yield, all contribute to immortalize this great discovery.

Background Of The Discoverer

Noah S. Kellogg, a carpenter by trade, had wandered over Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, British Columbia, and Idaho in an attempt to better his financial conditions. He had left his wife, stricken with paralysis, in eastern Washington in the care of her grown daughter and made his way on borrowed money into Eagle City in May, 1884, in the hope of better caring for her. He had Five Dollars, a suit of ragged clothes, and a roll of blankets when he reached Eagle City. In a few days his expenses had exhausted his Five Dollars and, borrowing Sixteen Dollars from E. D. Garrison, he went to Murray, a few miles distant, seeking for something with which to sustain life.

Using his borrowed money to pay for a whip-saw and other tools, he went to whip-sawing lumber for the use of miners. At the end of a fort-

night a sawmill driven by water power was erected in the camp and Kellogg's last occupation was gone. He then went to work on the construction of a ditch for the purpose of carrying water from a mountain stream to a placer mine, called the "Morgan" ditch. He had no money and was unable to pay the men he had hired to help him whip-saw lumber. He also owed one ranger, a supply merchant, for provisions. He was furnished supplies by the ditch company, while at work for it, but received no wages. Afterwards, in 1885, the proprietor settled with his employees at 33 per cent. of their credits. In August, 1884, Kellogg quit work on the Morgan ditch enterprise and was employed to survey and locate the "California" ditch, at four dollars per day. He received his wages weekly and paid up his debts and when he had done this he had only a few dollars left, so that when the winter of 1884-5 came on he was penniless. He procured sufficient work to pay his expenses by labor as a carpenter. When spring came in the latter year, he possessed his chest of tools, his blankets, a cooking outfit, and the general apparel of a workingman. He conceived the idea of erecting a little mill at Murray for the manufacture of shingles. He incurred debts to the amount of three hundred dollars in erecting his machinery and occupied some weeks in its construction. His knives were made by cutting a steel saw blade into the proper shape with a cold chisel and fastening them with rivets to the head gearing. When the affair was put in operation, it was discovered that the blades were too thin and weak to stand the strain and began to break and go to pieces, so much so as to endanger the operators. As the machinery wildly revolved, the working men ran out of the shed to escape the flying particles. The mill was a "dead failure" and as Kellogg expressed it, "never sold a shingle."

THE LIGHT HOUSE

Everything Electrical

Kellogg, Idaho

Phone 179

Kellogg Turns Prospector

In June, 1885, so Kellogg claimed (Kellogg Evening News, August 22, 1935), he sold his chest of tools to obtain money to procure a lot of supplies and started alone into the mountains to prospect for a mine. The trial later (Silver Strike) brought out the fact that in August, 1885, Kellogg sought O. O. Peck of Murray, a building contractor, for whom Kellogg had worked at the carpentry trade, to try to persuade Peck to grub stake him on a trip to the mountains. Kellogg found Peck in Dr. J. T. Cooper's office. Kellogg made his wants known, whereupon Peck turned to Cooper and proposed that the two, Cooper and Peck, go in together on the grub stake. They agreed on a small supply and bought it on credit from the Jim Wardner store in Murray. The outfit was placed on the back of a burro running loose about Murray, and Kellogg went into the mountains grub-staked by Cooper and Peck.

The Burro

During the previous winter a man from Colorado had brought into the country a train of animals loaded with mining supplies for the market. Among these was a Spanish burro, which, having strayed away during the stay of his owner, was found the following spring running at large on the meadows of Coeur d'Alene. He annoyed the people of Murray with his frequent braying, at times incessant braying. Cooper testified that he had paid Three Dollars for the Jack, to whom nobody seems to know. "Dutch Jake" Goetz claimed to have donated the same Jack to Kellogg when the latter returned to his find up Milo Creek (Jim Wardner of Wardner, Idaho). Others have claimed the beast. The real status of the Jack may never be known.

Kellogg Starts Prospecting

With the supplies furnished by Cooper and Peck, as a grub stake, Kellogg

went into the mountains to find wealth for himself and his backers. It is a well known relation between prospector and staker that whatever is discovered while the relation lasts belongs equally to both parties. Even though the grub stake were small, its use in the enterprise entitled Cooper and Peck to one-half of the discoveries of the prospector. The point that later rose between the claimants was whether that relation of prospector and grub staker existed at the time of discovery. Kellogg claimed (Kellogg Evening News, August 22, 1935) that he went up Elk Creek, where he found some specimens of rock, which he took to Cooper and Peck, who refused to pay for filing on the ground because the showing was poor. In court (Silver Strike), Kellogg testified that he went up Big Creek and found said iron capping. Then he claimed to have returned to Murray, hungry from having run out of grub the day before, and asked Cooper for a meal, which was refused. He said that Cooper and Peck thereupon told him the relation of prospectors-stakers between them was at an end and that Kellogg would "be on his own" thereafter. He went to Cooper, whom he disliked, but did not seek Peck, whom he considered a friend. These two stories evidently contradict each other. Both Cooper and Peck testified that they had not seen Kellogg from the time he left on his trip until after the stampede caused by the find up Milo Creek. Kellogg, refused something to eat by Cooper, he said, then went to Phil O'Rourke and "Dutch Jake" Goetz and told them he had made a find. They gave him a meal and then talked over the possibilities of the situation. Kellogg testified that Phil and Jake provided supplies and accompanied him to the find. They went up Big Creek, followed a dyke across the creek, but could not find the former discovery. They worked their way westward into

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Milo Creek, where they made a new discovery, the Bunker Hill. Kellogg claimed in court that the Sullivan was discovered later and was not a part of his belongings. He had a secret agreement, however, to share in the Sullivan, although this could not be proven in court.

Digest of Different Stories

There have been so many tales of these events that the real facts are greatly obscured. Another thing that makes the truth difficult to determine is the fact that popular opinion at that time was strongly favorable to Kellogg and O'Rourke and just as positive against Cooper and Peck. O'Rourke's free whiskey had done much to create a popular conclusion and to arouse public emotion. From several sources available this story is approximately what happened. Kellogg was broke and had no prospect of carpentry work, as the boom had gone out of placer and building had stopped. He persuaded Cooper and Peck, a doctor and a building contractor, to jointly grubstake him. He was given, he said, 35 pounds of bacon, 10 pounds of beans, 15 pounds of flour, some sugar, and coffee.

These he packed on the burro found roaming the streets of Murray and started into the hills, grumbling to himself and contemptuous of the meager and inadequate outfit they had given him, a total value of less than \$20.00, a quantity that would, under the most favorable circumstances, last him no more than six weeks. But he was in financial straits and had no choice in the matter. He made his way over the skyline, down Beaver Creek, over another ridge and into what is now Osborn. From here he went up Milo Creek, making his camp three miles from the mouth. This had taken him two days. He found the galena outcroppings and located his find. Cooper and Peck had supplied him with location notices. One

of these he used and properly posted it. This took him in all thirteen days. Then he returned to Murray, more resentful than ever that Cooper and Peck should have been so lucky, with such a small investment, as to share in this magnificent find, for such he believed it to be. He decided on the return trip not to let Cooper and Peck have an interest in the deal. This was intensified when O'Rourke and Goetz and he made their plans of operation. Phil O'Rourke left town first and went to the Old Mission, where he secured an ample supply of provisions and was to meet the other members of the party at Jackass Prairie, where Kellogg now stands. Goetz and Con Sullivan left next to meet at the appointed place. Then after dark Kellogg left for the rendezvous. O'Rourke returned with his provisions. Goetz and Sullivan got lost and roamed about the hills, came into Pine Creek and back to the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. Goetz was sore, thinking Kellogg had fooled them, and returned to Murray, where he received word that all was well and for him to return to Milo Creek. Sullivan left Goetz at the mouth of Milo Creek and found the other two, Kellogg and O'Rourke, at camp. They went to the location notice, removed the one Kellogg had made, and wrote another, this time O'Rourke wrote it, named the new owners, and failed to mention Cooper and Peck.

Tradition has it that one claim was named the Bunker Hill after a battle of the Revolutionary War and the other Sullivan after the pugilist. Others say the Sullivan was named after Con Sullivan, who was present. The Jack was there, too, but the part he played in the discovery was likely that of a beast of burden, certainly not that of a prophet Ass.

O'Rourke had brought location notices of his own. Later it was discovered that Kellogg had used the no-

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tice Cooper and Peck had given him, which was found near the post, while the second notice was one of those brought by O'Rourke. They differed enough to be readily distinguished from each other.

The Judgment of the Court.

At the outset of the trial that would decide whether or not Cooper and Peck were entitled to an interest in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, the defendants had secured a jury to decide the facts in the case. It was assumed that a jury would be favorable to the defendants and, further, that the judge would not dare rule contrary to the jury's decision. They were right in believing the jury favored the defendants, but they misjudged the character of Judge Buck, who sat on the bench. The jury deliberated but a few moments and returned the verdict in favor of the defendants on all counts. Judge Buck spat an unusually large gob of tobacco juice on the floor. Claggett looked toward the plaintiffs' council and smiled in triumph. Cooper was silent, Peck dejected. Major Woods, plaintiffs' council, chuckled to himself. There was a roar of applause and a rush of congratulations. O'Rourke was the hero of the hour. Kellogg was lionized. Within the week, upon motion of the plaintiffs' council, Major Wood, W. B. Heyburn, W. T. Stoll, the jury's findings were disregarded and a judgment entered for the plaintiffs. Judge Buck went into detail in reviewing the testimony and detailed his conclusions, explaining, also, the inherent right of the court to render a judgment contrary to the findings of the jury. "In conclusion," he said, "I find evidence ample, sufficient, and abundant to entitle the plaintiffs to a judgment of a quarter interest in the Bunker Hill claim. That will be the judgment." (Silver Strike) The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho; and that court in a

short, curt opinion affirmed it in February, 1887.

Jim Wardner's Story of the Discovery.

Jim Wardner said he was in Murray when John Flaherty dashed up to him and told him, "Jim, I've seen a mine what is a mine." And John proceeded to tell Jim where he could find it, up Milo Creek, and how to get there. Jim started out at night and reached the camp of the locators the next morning, while the latter were making breakfast. Wardner said that Con Sullivan was one of the three in the camp when he arrived. He stated, too, that the Sullivan was named after Con. The three showed Jim the two outcroppings, one on each side of the creek on opposite slopes. Jim left them at the Bunker Hill location and disappeared among the timber at the creek. Here he located the water in Milo Creek, "several hundred inches" he said. To make the location perfect, he needed a witness, so he called the men to him and told them what he had done, knowing the future mine would need the water he had just located.

Jim Wardner Takes Option.

This is Jim Wardner's story of the events immediately following his locating the water: "Now, Boys, I said, 'Here's a fresh bottle' (hauling out the second quart from my pocket). 'Let's take a drink to Jim Wardner, who, you will find, is the best partner any of you ever had; for these mines and this water are inseparable. Let's go down to the camp and talk things over.' After arriving at the camp I proceeded to explain things from my point of view:

"Your are good enough miners to know that neither the burnt out-croppings of the Bunker Hill nor the very wonderful 40-foot wide blowout of galena upon the Sullivan is positive assurance of great wealth to the outfit. We don't know anything yet about the values carried, but we do know that

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so large a mass of galena would not be apt to carry any fabulous silver value. We are one hundred miles from a railway and more than a thousand miles from a smelter. The stuff has got to run like a scared wolf to be worth packing out. I know you are all broke, that you need money, most of all, a little ready money. That is where I come in strong, because I will give you \$500 now, and I have more than \$15,000 in Hussey's bank in Murray, which I am ready to blow in on this layout. But I want to manage things in my own way . . . In the meantime you are to promise me that no other person shall have an option or opportunity upon this property until I have decided what can be done and what is best to do for all concerned.'

"Pledges over the last of the whiskeys were made and then we went up to the Sullivan to get samples."

First Ore Shipped

Shelby and Company of San Francisco agreed to take all the ore of the class represented by the sample that could be furnished, and at a price that would leave a good margin of profit. The first shipment of ore to go out of the Coeur d'Alenes was this from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner. It was hauled to Kingston in December, 1885, by Thomas Graney, where it was sorted, and loaded on the steamer Coeur d'Alene by which it was taken to Coeur d'Alene City, and from there it was hauled in wagons to Rathdrum, then the nearest railroad point.

Gov. Hauser Builds Concentrator

The men soon depleted the ore in the blowout and there appeared nothing more. But the work was continued in the hope of finding the ore chute. Just when Wardner was broke and all seemed lost, a 36-foot vein of low grade ore was struck. It would make a great concentrating proposition. But this would take money. How

to interest capital! Wardner tried in Spokane, Portland, San Francisco all in vain. Then Governor Hauser of Helena, Montana, took an interest, ordered machinery for a 100-ton concentrator, and things moved forward with a rush. After a year or two the property was sold to Simeon G. Reed of Portland, who later sold it to the present owners.

A Great Future

Under the able management of Stanley A. Easton, the Bunker Hill and Sullivan has produced millions and has ore in sight to last more than 50 years longer.

SUNSHINE—PREMIER SILVER PRODUCER

History and Development of the Sunshine Mine

(By L. C. Richards)

One of the few mining properties to develop into national and economic importance within the past few years is the Sunshine Mine. This operation is located on Big Creek, approximately two miles from the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and in the center of the famous dry ore belt of the Coeur d'Alene District, about six miles from the town of Kellogg, in Shoshone County, Idaho. The importance of the Sunshine Mine as a producer of silver can be appreciated when one considers that its production this year will approximate one-fifth of the nation's total.

In view of this it may be well to deviate into the past and try to reconstruct the history behind the Sunshine. Going back to September, 1884, we find True and Dennis Blake filing the first of a series of claims called the Yankee "Load." Later they filed additional claims and patented them in 1909 as the Yankee Group. The Blake boys, as they were known to the early residents, worked their claims intermittently for over 30 years. Outside of the fact that they hand-picked and

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hand-jigged their ore, and occasionally shipped a carload to the East Helena Smelter, little is known of their activities. This, as some old-timers will concur, was due to their secretive natures. Consequently, they did all of their mining alone, without the aid of any hired men, and it is doubtful whether anyone outside of the Blakes themselves know the total value of the ore that they mined, and this secret they carried with them to their graves.

Rumors as to the amount vary from a few thousand to a half-million dollars. One thing is certain, the Blake boys were hard workers, as witnessed by the fact that the development on their claims when patented in 1909 consisted of ten tunnels, three open cuts, and a shaft for a total valuation of \$18,140.00.

Later the Blakes relinquished their mining activities to lessors, S. L. Shone and later Dan Price, being the most important of this group. The latter drove an adit 1,700 ft. long, 500 ft. below the lowest previous workings. The ore located by this action did not live up to the expectations and he was forced to abandon his efforts.

In January of 1921, the Sunshine Mining Company was incorporated with a capitalization of 1,500,000 shares of stock at a par value of ten cents a share. The property then consisted of 15 patented and one unpatented claim. Soon a mill was constructed by Charley Lynch, an old time Coeur d'Alene millwright. The mill had a capacity of probably 25 tons per day. The ore was treated in the following manner: For crushing, a small Blake crusher, then through a set of 10-in. rolls. From there the feed passed through three sets of Hartz jigs where a concentrate was made for shipment. A jig middling product was further treated being ground in a small ball mill and classified by a drag classifier into slimes and sands. The slimes were sent through a set

of old type Zeigler cells, where a concentrate product was recovered. The value from the sands was recovered by Wilfley tables. Assay sheets of 1921 and 1922 show a recovery of 80 per cent and an average concentrate product of 150 ounces of silver per ton as compared to the present average 1,000 ounces with a recovery of better than 98 per cent.

In the early twenties, the company drove a larger adit, now called the main level, approximately the same direction as the Price level. This and the sinking of a vertical shaft to 500 feet below the main level made up most of the development work prior to 1926.

C. S. Samuels was retained as manager of the property in 1926. He immediately started work on the present inclined shaft which he subsequently sank to the 1900 level. In addition he made numerous changes in the concentrating plant, which continued to be enlarged until 1935, when the present modern 500 ton mill replaced the old concentrator.

In January, 1935, Frank Eichelberger, well-known as consulting mining engineer, took over the active operation of the property, having been elected vice president in charge of operations. At the same time he engaged J. E. Shimmin, nationally known metallurgist, to design and construct the new mill. The work of rebuilding the mill was started January 5, 1935, and completed March 28, 1935. The plant as it is today, is modern and complete in every detail and is unique in that the fine-grinding and flotation departments are housed in a building 33 ft. wide and 55 ft. long, this at the same time leaving ample space around all machines, which makes operation and maintenance easy. Visibility is exceptionally good, it being possible to observe all machinery from one point. Fine grinding is effected in two units, each consisting of a Hardinge ball mill

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working in closed circuit with a 36-in. Double-Spiral Submerged-Type Akins classifier of the latest design. The ball mills classifiers, Wilfley pumps and filter are all on the main floor level. The 12-cell 24-in. Denver Equipment Sub-A Flotation machine, flotation reagent feeders, conditioner tank, and motor starting equipment are on an elevated floor. All Walkways on the elevated floor are latticed to eliminate shadows from the lighting system. Indirect lighting is used very effectively throughout.

In addition, Mr. Elchelberger changed the method of stoping in the mine. Horizontal cut and fill stopes (flat-back stopes) were started where conditions were favorable, in order to reduce the dilution of the ore.

Offered Position With Sunshine.

Early in the year of 1936, Mr. Leisk was offered the position of General Manager of the Sunshine Mining Company. He took over his duties at the company office on April first of that year and has continued in that capacity ever since.

Hecla Sees Changes

It is a matter of notoriety that the first owners of the Hecla Mining Co., one of the world's largest lead-silver producing mines, although these owners were the leading mining men in the district, had little faith in their property, and in fact only located the ground because of its prospective value for townsite and railroad terminal facilities at Burke. Shortly after its location, a railroad right-of-way was sold; and with this money the first development work was financed.

In 1891 the Company had been incorporated as an Idaho corporation with a capital of five hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each. The principal owners were: Patrick Clark, then operating the Poorman mine; Finch and Campbell, who were then operating the Gem mine; George Hardisty, storekeeper;

and Simon Halley, foreman of the Poorman mine.

In 1897, the company's stock sold as low as a cent or two a share.

The first tunnel, now known as No. 3 level of the Hecla, had shown a little ore but not enough to cause much enthusiasm. This tunnel, the company's first major development, encountered the vein a few feet from the portal and followed it thereafter. At a point about 350 feet from the portal, a narrow seam of galena was encountered, which was hardly commercial. Drifting stopped a short distance beyond to the east not far from the company's property line. Later, a lease was given to Joseph Dolan, who associated with Dan Cardoner and John Clark. These lessors sank a winze on the small showing just mentioned to a depth of approximately 150 feet without any improvement in the showing.

The company then decided to purchase the adjoining Van Dorn property, and an option was secured on it for \$27,500. Funds were exhausted, and to raise this money the company was reorganized as a Washington corporation with a capital of one million shares of the par value of 25 cents per share. The increased capital was all subscribed by the old shareholders. Van Dorn's holdings purchased, and development of the property resumed.

The first milling was done in the Standard Mill at Wallace. Later, as the production increased, the mill at Gem, since purchased, remodeled, and enlarged by the company, was leased for this purpose.

The first dividend, \$20,000, was paid in July, 1900, and the total for 1900 amounted to \$100,000.

None was paid thereafter until 1903. Since that time dividends have been paid practically without interruption. As early as 1907, Hecla, the wonder-mine, paid a minimum of \$20,000 per month dividends to its stock-

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holders. Often the quarterly dividend at that time exceeded \$150,000.

Finch and Campbell controlled the property until 1903. E. H. Moffitt was manager during their regime and directed all the development work up till that time. J. R. Smith of Chicago, and associates, then secured control, Finch and Campbell retaining their interest in the company. They selected the late James F. McCarthy as manager. Since then, Mr. McCarthy managed affairs of the Hecla until his death.

The company has had among its business and operating officials some well-known names in northwestern mining affairs. John A. Finch and A. B. Campbell, who were among its early officers, were pioneer operators in the district and were responsible for the development of the Gem mine, the Standard Mine, and for the early operations of the Hecla. R. K. Neill was one of its early superintendents.

L. E. Hanley succeeded to the presidency upon the demise of J. F. McCarthy, and at present is managing the business.

UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES

The Coeur d'Alene Mining district has been exploited for more than 50 years. A glance at the history of this period shows a series of recurring discoveries of large bodies of ore. Some of these have been lead-silver ore; in others zinc has predominated; and, recently, great ore bodies in which silver is the principal metal of value have been opened. The ore shoots are deep seated, and many of them have comparatively barren surface outcrops. With a few exceptions that have been discovered by blind chance, the correct interpretation of surface geology has played a large part in their discovery.

Mines Developed From Lean Surface Showings.

With the exception of the Bunker Hill, all of the larger mines now oper-

ating were developed under lean surface showings. Even the Bunker Hill did not reveal its true greatness in the beginning. As development work proceeded, one after another of them "made good" in spectacular fashion. It is reasonably certain that this process will continue and that great ore bodies will continue to be discovered for some time to come, some of them in unexpected places. It is true that some of the development projects in the district have failed to make mines; but, in the nature of things, we can't expect every prospect to make good. As compared to some districts, a remarkably high percentage of Coeur d'Alene mining ventures prove to be successful. A number of failures have been due to lack of proper technical direction, and these will make mines when the work is done as it should be done.

Coeur d'Alene mines have "gone down" to considerable depth, and there is good reason to believe that many of them will attain much greater depths than is at present generally recognized. To geologists, the deposits are in the "mesothermal" class; and in this division are many of the deeper mines of the world. A characteristic common in deposits of this type in other districts is their tendency to "come again" after having apparently played out with depth. An ore shoot will "bottom", the lower parts containing all the characteristic minerals that we expect to find at the extreme lower limit of ore. Below that, there is a zone of barren vein filling of greater or less extent than the top of a deep ore shoot that may be as large or larger than the one above. The existence of occurrences of this kind has not yet been fully proven in this district, but something of the kind is to be expected. The discovery of such ore at great depth will no doubt extend the life of the district; but its greatest extension is likely to come from the discovery

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of new mines or, what amounts to the same thing, the development of old prospects into mines.

New Discoveries Imminent

Looking over the Coeur d'Alene region in general, we see several sections where new discoveries seem imminent.

First, there is the "Silver Belt" where the famous Sunshine Mine recently caused much excitement by developing into one the major silver mines of the world. Several other mines in this belt or zone of veins are making good and still others are likely to "strike it rich." The "Silver Belt" is made up of a zone of interconnected veins extending eastward and westward on the south side of the river between Wallace and Kellogg. South of this zone, there are several other vein systems similar in character of mineralization to the Sunshine veins. Only superficial work has been done on them so far; and while no second Sunshine has been found, there is no apparent reason why they should not contain important ore bodies at depth. Veins of this type have been found as far south as the neighborhood of Striped Peak. There are also lead bearing veins in the Striped Peak area that have not yet been prospected except superficially.

Attractive Opportunities Near Burke

Another promising section is the region between Burke and Mullan, extending from Canyon Creek indefinitely southeastward, say five miles. This area contains several important mines, and a great deal of money has been spent in unsuccessful attempts to find others. In spite of this, there are still attractive opportunities to open new mines there; and properly directed development work would bring in three or more of them.

Sunset Peak Promising

A third promising section is the Sunset Peak Region and the adjoining area southwest of it. Several mines

have been opened and have production records, but development has been comparatively shallow. Two things have retarded deep development: the fact that some of the ore shoots have apparently been "bottomed" and that they are all enclosed in the Prichard formation. There is a poorly founded theory current among mining men that ore will not "go down" in the Prichard because slate and slate-like rocks are not so readily replaced by ore as the quartzite formations. The theory completely overlooks the fact that where mineralization is intense the slates are first converted into a highly siliceous rock which is then replaced by ore. The siliceous slate is just as amenable to replacement as quartzite. Ore shoots terminate downward because of high temperature conditions at the time of deposition. Later, lower temperatures make deeper deposits possible; and when, as is often the case, a second surge of mineralization takes place, new ore shoots will be deposited below the older shallow shoots. Some concrete evidence that this has happened in the area under discussion is being found in the Red Monarch tunnel where work is now being done under the working of the Old Rex mine. Lead ore with very little zinc is being found under an ore shoot that changed from lead to zinc ore with depth, and then was apparently "bottomed." If this lead ore continues to appear at the lower horizon, it will lead to the reopening of all the old mines in the Sunset Peak region and probably to the discovery of new ones.

Pine Creek Rich In Zinc Ore

A fourth section is the Pine Creek area southwest of Kellogg, known mainly as a producer of zinc ore, although other metals such as lead, silver, antimony, and gold are found there. Development has been retarded in the past by poor zinc markets, but there has been a decided improvement in the demand for zinc, and the future

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Gold	Silver	Cooper	Lead	Zinc	All
3.91	91.22	88.03	89.25	72.53	76.98

of these mines look bright. As in the case of the Sunset Peak area, the ore bodies tend to change rapidly from lead to zinc ore as they are followed downward. The tendency to terminate downward in high temperature minerals is not so pronounced. This change in the character of the ore has nothing to do with the enclosing wall rock because there is no corresponding change in the formation. Such ore bodies, if they do play out, will "come again" with greater depth and again produce lead-silver ore. Recent reports from the Sidney Mine, which at present has the deepest development in the Pine Creek area, say that a good grade of lead ore is being found at depth there. This will encourage deep development elsewhere in that area and probably lead to new discoveries.

One occurrence in the Pine Creek area is worth noting because it is an anomaly in the Coeur d'Alene. This is a basic dike that has been crushed by lateral thrust faulting and then partly replaced by quartz and arsenopyrite carrying gold. This dike has been traced through three properties. The only similar deposit in this part of the country known to the writer is in the region west of Cataldo. It is not unlikely that others will be found.

A fifth area lies north of the river and of the silver belt. It is separated from the silver belt by the Osburn fault; and, therefore, is in a different geologic province. Development of this area has been delayed by the fact that it is north of the fault and because part of it is in the Prichard formation.

Recent discoveries of lead and silver ore there have given some reason to hope that the prejudice against this part of the district has been unjustified.

Mullan Region Has Possibilities

Other outlying areas are not without possibilities. The region including the Atlas mine south of Mullan is interesting. This area is south of the Osburn fault, thus is in a separate province, from the Morning and Star mines which are north of the fault. However, it is reported that important discoveries of lead-silver ore have been made there; and, where one such mine is found, others are always possible.

Speaking in general, the Coeur d'Alene mining district offers many opportunities for deep prospecting. Surface prospecting is difficult because so few of the ore bodies reach the surface. A working knowledge of local geology is essential to the understanding of the surface indications. Deep prospecting is expensive; but, given the necessary knowledge and sufficient capital, it is likely to be very profitable.

If you want to make a dangerous man your friend, let him do you a favor.—L. E. Lawes.

Gordon (Bush) Corbeill

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Wealth, success and all the honors that one can obtain do not compare with the happiness and pride of having one good, loyal friend.—Anon.

Judge Robert L. Duvall

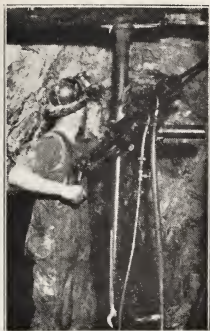
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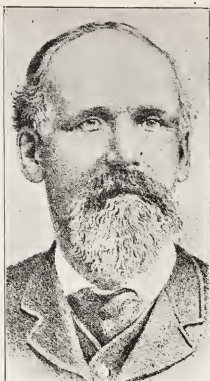
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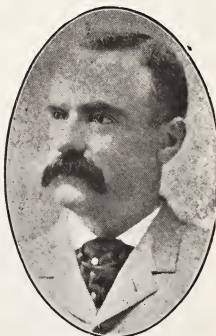
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Discoverer of Bunker Hill &
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A. J. PRICHARD
Who "Discovered" the Coeur d'
Alene District



PHIL O'ROURKE
A Member of the "Outfit"



WARDNER DURING THE EARLY 1900'S



FATHER CATALDO AND HIS INDIAN FRIENDS

IX—TRANSPORTATION

Railroads and Navigation

By Fred R. Levering

The Coeur d'Alene Steam Navigation and Transportation Company was incorporated February 6, 1885. It operated a boat line between Coeur d'Alene City and the lake and the Old Mission on the river, a distance of 45 miles. It began operating July 31, 1886, and continued until the sale of its property to the Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company in March, 1887. At that time they owned the steamers "Coeur d'Alene," "Kootenai," and "General Sherman." Their total value was \$99,700 and three barges were valued at \$2,750. This company operated until October 1, 1888, when it was leased to the Northern Pacific Railway, which operated it until January 26, 1897.

The famous old steamer, "Georgia Oaks," was built in 1895 at a cost of \$10,000 and added to the fleet operating on the Coeur d'Alene Lake. Steamer "Kootenai" was dismantled in 1899 and the "Georgia Oaks" sold to the White Star Navigation Company, the "Red Collar Line," October 3, 1907. It was later sold to the Coeur d'Alene-St. Joe Transportation Company, where it made many popular excursion trips down the shadowy St. Joe River.

This boat line served as a connecting link between Coeur d'Alene City and the Old Mission. The Coeur d'Alene Railroad and Navigation Company extended from the Old Mission to Wallace and was commonly referred as the "Old Narrow Gauge." The distance between its rails was 3 ft. 8 in. while the regular standard gauge is 4 ft. 8½ in. The Coeur d'Alene railroad and Navigation Company was built by the Corbins of Spokane. It was completed into Wallace in 1888. This being a narrow gauge road it was necessary to transfer all commodities from standard gauge cars arrived over the Northern

Pacific Railway into narrow gauge cars owned by the Coeur d'Alene Navigation Company. The Coeur d'Alene Railroad and Navigation Company was abandoned in 1897. Now the greater portion of its right-of-way is used by Highway No. 10.

The Oregon - Washington Railroad and Navigation Company was built from Harrison to Wallace in 1899 and extended into Mullan and Burke. The Northern Pacific Railway was extended from Missoula to Wallace in 1891. About the time the narrow gauge was abandoned the Northern Pacific Railway entered into an agreement with the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Company, which is now a part of the Union Pacific System, whereby the O-W. R. & N., would abandon their road into Mullan and they in return would handle the business into Kellogg for the Northern Pacific Railway.

The Idaho Northern Railway was built from Enaville to Murray in 1910 by E. P. Spaulding. The president was Barney O'Neill, master mechanic, Fred Viele. They operated a passenger train called the "Merry Widow," because of the wide smoke stack on the engine. This railroad was washed out by the flood in 1917 and has never been rebuilt.

The Union Pacific had just completed a branch from Delta to the Red Monarch Mine in 1917 when the flood washed it out also. The Sunset Peak Branch of the Northern Pacific Railway was built in 1895. After the Success Mine had worked out and the Tamarack and Custer had been opened at Dorn on the Burke Branch, the Sunset Branch was abandoned above Bunn, 1934.

The most recent change in railway operation was made last year, when an agreement was made between the Northern Pacific Railway and the Union Pacific Railroad whereby the Northern Pacific Railway would take up their

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tracks from Wallace to Burke and operate their trains on the Union Pacific tracks. This made it possible to improve the highway from Wallace to Burke and avoid the congestion of traffic up the canyon.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, and Puget Sound built their line through the southern part of this county and were just starting operation of through service when the 1910 forest fire retarded their operations. In 1912 they established their Olympian passenger train from Chicago to the coast passing through Avery, Idaho.

J. A. Richardson Reminisces

Few railroaders, perhaps, ever saw more colorful scenes in connection with the development of the Inland Empire than J. A. Richardson, who recently retired as Northern Pacific agent at Pullman, after 49 years with the company in the Inland Empire. He sums up his own story thus:

"The Central Washington Branch of the Northern Pacific was completed into Davenport, Washington Territory, in 1889. The office was opened in a tent in March of that year. The first agent was W. P. Byrd. On July 13 of that year I commenced my services with the Northern Pacific at Davenport as operator, worked for two or three weeks and was then sent to Ritzville, was working in Ritzville the night Spokane burned. After leaving Davenport, I worked at Cheney, Spokane, and several other places and was then sent to Wardner, Idaho, some time in 1892. I was at Wardner when the first big mine strike was called.

The main trouble centered around the old Hecla-Frisco mine in the Burke Canyon. There was quite a fight there. If I remember rightly, eight men were killed. After they got through with the Hecla-Frisco, the crowd moved on the Bunker Hill. To get to Wardner, they used flat cars and push cars, which they started out of Wallace and rode as far as they would run. The

next morning the troops arrived and the district was placed under martial law.

The largest snowslide I have ever seen came down in Burke Canyon. It picked about the narrowest spot in the canyon. When it came to rest it was 80 feet deep over the Union Pacific tracks and 60 feet over the Northern Pacific.

When the narrow gauge line was discontinued, I went to Wallace as agent. I was at Wallace when the second trouble broke and the Bunker Hill mill was dynamited and made into a pile of scrap. Our regular train from the branch showed up later, black with men from head end to rear. Some of the men wore masks. A large number carried rifles. When the train pulled into Wallace, I went out on the platform and met the conductor and the leader of the gang. The leader of the crowd told me the train was going to Wardner and that he did not want any trouble but that was where he was going. The conductor and I tried to explain that the track to Wardner was the Union Pacific and that we could not run a train over it. All wires were cut and we were unable to get in touch with the division offices. After a lot of talking, the train began to move forward. I watched them and saw that they were heading out on the cross over to the Union Pacific and moving toward Wardner. I notified the Union Pacific office that the train had gone toward Wardner and for them to hold their passenger train at Wardner. They were able to do so and got the passenger train on a siding out of the way. The train and gang got back from Wardner about 5 or 6 o'clock that evening with a rather sullen crowd. We hauled them back up the canyon and were glad when they were back home and we were rid of them. I have seen the Inland Empire grow from a sagebrush prairie to a wealth-producing

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country, shack towns to towns of substantial and modern buildings. Spokane had a population of a little more than 30,000 when I first saw the town."

The Old Mullan Road.

The Old Mullan Road was built by Captain John Mullan of the United States Regular Army from Walla Walla, Washington, to Fort Benton, Montana, in 1858-62. It was a military road and was built through a wild and primeval territory. The road entered Idaho east from Walla Walla and went around the south end of Lake Coeur d'Alene, up the east side of the lake, and up the Coeur d'Alene River. It followed the South Fork of the river on up through Mullan flat and turned up one of the draws on the right, crossing the Bitterroot Mountains at Sohon Pass, a few miles south of the present crossing by Highway No. 10. Later a branch was built through Spokane and joined the first road just west of Cataldo where Highway No. 10 meets the Coeur d'Alene River. This was a formidable undertaking, filled with hazard and privation, but was utilized to the full when gold was discovered in the Coeur d'Alenes and for many years after. Traces of it can be seen by the traveler along Highway No. 10 and down toward St. Maries.

Captain Mullan's men found placer gold while working on the road through the Coeur d'Alenes. His fear was that they might find so much gold they would be diverted from the work of road building. While many prize specimens were found, it seems that he kept control of his entire force and finished the road in record time.

Trails Into Coeur d'Alenes

The means of getting into any new country must be adapted to the distances and the surface conditions and the available transportation. The Coeur d'Alene hills were heavily timbered, have many streams, the high summits

were covered with snow during parts of the year, it was a primeval area. Difficulties were, therefore, numerous. Before the gold rush into the newly found placer region was over, five distinct trails were in frequent use.

The Jackass Trail.

This was one of the best. In order to take it, one left the railroad at Rathdrum, traveled by stage to Coeur d'Alene City, thence by steamer to Kingston, where a train of thirty saddle horses were in readiness to convey passengers to Jackass, a point on the Mullan Road three miles above Kingston, and from that over the divide to Eagle City by way of Beaver. It was advertised that by this route passengers reached their destination in the evening of the day they left Coeur d'Alene City.

The North Fork Route.

The North Fork route was over a trail used by the Indians long before the foot of white man ever rested upon the soil of the Northwest. It was also the high water trail used by packers in early days between Wallula and Helena.

The Thompson Falls Route.

This was in course of construction in the spring of 1884. It left Thompson Falls, Montana, the most easterly point on the railroad from which access could be had to the mines, and proceeded up Prospect Creek to the summit, thence past the head of Prichard Creek and through the towns of Sullivan City, Raven City, Murrayville, and down the creek to Eagle.

Belknap Trail

The Belknap Trail was an important route, connecting Belknap, Montana, with Eagle City. It became the mail route as soon as a post office was established in Eagle, and later a telegraph line between the two towns followed the same route. The town of Belknap was favored by the wealth

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and powerful influence of the Northern Pacific, which of course advocated the use of the Belknap route.

Trout Creek Trail.

This was referred to by the Eagle newspaper as the "great snow trail, about which so many columns were written during the winter". "Hundreds of people," says this paper, "wrote glowing accounts of perils of passage to Eagle City by way of Trout Creek, but never an accident occurred from the time it was opened until the bottom fell out of it when the snow went off. During the winter it was the main inlet and outlet for the mines; and it is reported that, with some little work, a good trail and wagon road can be built into Eagle. Trout Creek is a station on the railway midway between Belknap and Thompson Falls and distant from Eagle about thirty-five miles".

Mail Service.

Phil Lynch carried the first mail in over the Trout Creek trail on snow shoes at a dollar a letter, and, according to his story, lost money.

Until Uncle Sam established a post office at Eagle, much dissatisfaction existed over the mail service. As in other new places, even in the beginnings of the Colonies, mail service was a private enterprise. The Eagle newspaper had this to say on the subject:

"The most aggravating evil which vexes this camp at present is . . . the difficulty and the uncertainty of getting our mail. In the early days of the camp a weekly mail was established by way of Fort Coeur d'Alene. It was brought in on snow shoes or otherwise, as the condition of the trail allowed. Those, who subscribed a certain amount per month, say \$30, received all their mail for this sum. All others paid fifty cents a letter. This system worked very satisfactorily to the public and paid very remunerative wages to the carriers so long as there were only two or three hundred people

in camp. Now that thousands are here, the carriers may be making money, but the public is far from happy. No contracts can now be made by the month and no less than fifty cents will secure a letter. This works a great hardship on business men, who have lately established themselves in the camp. The mail comes very slowly and with perplexing uncertainty, two weeks frequently being required to bring a letter from Spokane Falls. But this is not all. There is no post-office here. Out of accommodation and without a cent of remuneration, W. J. Shelton & Company have permitted letters to be left at their store. The constant interruptions and vexations of late, however, have caused Mr. Shelton to object, and Kuebler & Vedder have accepted the irksome task of keeping and distributing the mail. Something must be done and that right speedily. Many a poor fellow is in camp who cannot pay fifty cents for a letter; many a one who could do so, cannot get his letters with any degree of promptness or certainty."

But in April, a month later, A. F. Parker was appointed postmaster, he received post office supplies, and a post office called Eagle was opened for business. Mail arrived and departed each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Early Freight Rates.

About the first freight landed at Kingston was a shipment of 50 tons of hay, taken on the boat at Farmington landing, which is on the lake about eight miles from the mouth of the Coeur d'Alene River for a distance from Kingston of 38 miles. The freight charges attached called for \$2,000, or \$40 per ton.

At this time a great deal of freight and not a few passengers were being poled up the North fork of the Coeur d'Alene in dugouts and bateaux by swift water men at a cost of 25 cents per pound to Hummel's landing. From

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here freight was hauled by dog trains into Eagle City, a distance of three miles, at a cost of five cents per pound, or a total cost of \$600 per ton for a distance not to exceed 50 miles.

The three mile haul on sleds drawn by dogs from Hummel's Landing to Eagle City during the winter of 1883-4 cost the same price as freight from Chicago to Kellogg at the present time, a distance of 2,000 miles.

Pack Trains Reduce Price.

In April, 1884, large pack trains began to come in, resulting in reducing the freight rate to 10 cents per pound, and later in the summer the price dropped to 5 cents from Old Mission to Eagle City, the Old Mission being the head of navigation in midsummer owing to low water.

There was a score or more of small pack trains consisting of from seven to ten animals, and there were several larger ones consisting of from 20 to 40 animals. Among the larger packers with well equipped trains were Thomas Graney, later residing in Wardner; Sam Hayes, George & Human, Smith & Kingman, and Fred A. Stevens, later in the butcher business in Wallace.

Keller Bros., with a train of 40 animals, packed in to Eagle City via Thompson Falls, the nearest railroad point from the north side of the range.

Pack Trains of Flour

In May the boss pack train of all, owned by a Mr. Benson, came into Kingston with 57 mules loaded with eight sacks of flour or four hundred pounds apiece. This train came from Rathdrum and was bound for Eagle City. The freight charge was 17 cents per pound. This shipment of flour belonged to Morris Bros., who owned a flour mill at Dayton, Washington. A little later this train was sold to Morris Bros., and still later in the fall was again transferred to Wardner & Blossom, then in the mercantile business in Murray.

The Sky Trail.

This was the first pack train that went over what was known at that time as the "Sky Trail," leaving the Mullan road at Jackass prairie, a point about three miles west of Wardner Junction, or Kellogg. From the fall of 1884 until the summer of 1886 freight was hauled in wagons over the old Mullan, or government, road from Old Mission to Jackass prairie, and from there transported into Delta and Murray by pack trains. The heaviest shippers at that time were George & Human, of Delta, and Wardner & Blossom, of Murray. George & Human owned their own freight teams and pack train. Wardner & Blossom owned a pack train of 35 mules in charge of Henry Flourney, one of the best cargodors of his day.

In the spring of 1886 the Two Mile wagon road was built from Osburn to Delta, which proved the death to all pack trains as a money making business as well as an end of high freight charges.

During the summer of 1886 a narrow gauge railroad was built from Old Mission to McAuley, then known as Wardner Junction. It reached Osburn in the summer of 1887 and arrived at Wallace in November of the same year. This road was built by D. C. Corbin.

The completion of the railroad to Wardner was an occasion of a great demonstration. Special exercises were held in honor of the event, the chief address being made by the late Judge Albert Hagan.

The first two engines on this road, Numbers 1 and 2, were later doing duty in Alaska, hauling freight and passengers in connection with a line of steamers plying on the Yukon river.

We appreciate the prosperity of this golden jubilee, and we hope the next 50 years as prosperous as the past.

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X—CIVIC Flood Control.

(By Harry Marsh)

The subject of flood control cannot be approached without some history of floods in this district which motivates the demand that flood control be turned over to the Rivers and Harbors Division of the War Department.

Description.

The drainage area of the Spokane River and its tributaries comprises an area of 6,640 square miles of territory, of which approximately 4,000 square miles of this area lies east of the Idaho State Line. The high, rugged, broken topography of the Bitter Root range is the source of the St. Maries, St. Joe, and Coeur d'Alene rivers.

Climatic conditions govern our spring flood conditions to a large extent; that is in late spring, if we get warm winds and rain or warm weather coupled with warm nights, we get a rapid run off caused by the melting of snow in the high areas.

In the 60 years or more that white man has inhabited this area, four major floods have happened, resulting in serious destruction to real estate, mine property, railroads, telephone and telegraph and power lines with loss of operating time to the mines, mills, smelters and all allied industries. In addition, wage loss during the shut-down has occurred to some 12,000 persons contingent to the industries.

In May, 1894, history records the first serious flood. This flood established a lake elevation of 2137.5 feet above sea level. This flood took place long before the terrain was denuded of its timber. No estimate of property damage after this flood was made.

On May 18, 1897, spring floods reached the 1894 mark. Rail and highway transportation was suspended for several days. No estimate of property damage was made.

On December 18, 1917, flood reached the same proportions and the lake

level again reached an elevation of 2137.5. This flood caused very serious property damage. The amount was not estimated.

The December 21, 1933, flood was by far the most serious of all floods recorded to date. The lake level reached an all time high mark of 2139.5. The property damage as a result of this flood was carefully estimated by twenty qualified engineers. They reported a loss in Shoshone County of \$3,500,000.00. The loss in Benewah and Kootenai and Spokane were not estimated; but I believe an estimated value of \$500,000.00 would not be out of line. Thus bringing a total damage of \$4,000,000.00 to the water shed. Fortunately there have been no lives lost.

Colonel Sturduent of the U. S. Army, District Engineer at Seattle, made his examination of property loss January 1, 1934, and recommended to the Board of Control of the Rivers and Harbors that something should be done about flood control for this drainage area.

April 18, 1938, the flood damage to Mullan, Wallace, and Kellogg was \$100,000.00. The flood control act, authorized and approved June 22, 1936, authorized preliminary examination and partial survey of the Spokane River and its tributaries by the War Department.

War Department Findings

Quoting from the Document 6177, the most intense and disastrous flood was of December, 1933. The St. Maries, St. Joe, and Coeur d'Alene rivers, rising simultaneously, rapidly filled the lake. The inflow was approximately 106,000 second feet, the outflow maximum due to obstructions at the mouth of the Spokane river was 47,000 second feet.

The city of Spokane can be thankful that this obstruction formed on the highway bridge at the Blackwell Mill near Coeur d'Alene. Had the water

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had a free flow it is estimated at least 65,000 second feet of water would have been recorded at Spokane. Had this occurred a very heavy damage would have resulted. Another such condition as the 1933 flood would again cause a very heavy damage.

Predictions

The probable maximum flood is predicted by R. T. Goodrich, Dean of the College of Engineering, Wyoming University, and consulting Engineer of the North Pacific Division of the War Department.

What are the flood producing storm conditions that are considered possible? A maximum 24 hours inflow to Coeur d'Alene Lake would be 198,000 second feet. The maximum discharge of the Spokane River, 62,000 second feet. This would cause a build-up in the lake to an elevation of 2145.5 feet, or six feet above the 1933 mark, or 19 feet over the normal 2126.5 elevation. The 1933 flood rose to 17 feet over the normal and caused a \$4,000,000 loss. What would a 19 feet rise estimate of damage be? I will leave that to you to estimate.

Past experience is that the floods are occurring in more frequent intervals. Facing these facts, certainly there is ample justification for further activities by the war department.

Dr. Edwin T. Hodge, Consulting Geologist for the War Department, has recommended the preliminary drilling for study of foundations on two dam sites on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. Dams are also recommended for the St. Joe and St. Maries rivers. The dams are to be storage dams to hold the peak of the floods and are to be drained down in the late fall of the year ready for the next year's runoff. Then there should be reforestation and planting of hardy grasses in the water shed.

The Army Engineers are proceeding with the survey as fast as money is made available. Dike construction and

walls at St. Maries and Coeur d'Alene City will be underway by March, 1940. The Spokane improvement has been abandoned for the present and is out because of poor footings and foundations.

A study has also been made for the possibility of protecting this area by dike and bulkheads. However, the cost is prohibitive in most cases.

WALLACE HISTORY

The history of Wallace dates from the spring of 1884, when a small settlement sprang up here and was at first known as "Placer Center." Colonel Wallace, after whom the city was named, came to this district from Portland in 1883 and established claims at Nine Mile, Canyon Creek, and Placer Creek. He made his first headquarters at Kingston and later moved to Evolution, which is now known as Heller's Park.

Colonel Wallace Built First Cabin

Colonel Wallace met D. C. McKisick, late resident and outstanding pioneer of this district, on May 6, 1884, and together with several others they packed to Wallace and built a cabin on the site now occupied by the Federal Mining & Smelting Company office. This party platted the ground and established a general lay-out of the city. The main street at that time extended diagonally from what is now the site of the Smoke House to the Present location of the Yellowstone Trail Garage.

Galena Discovery Sped Development

It was during this year 1884 that lead ore was found at the Tiger and Poorman camps. Following the discovery, placer mining ceased and prospecting followed in earnest. In the same year, Colonel Wallace, who had been writing articles for the St. Paul Dispatch and the Portland Oregonian, interested several men in Portland and offered a half interest in the Orinoco mine and a half of the townsite if the

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Portlanders would build a lead mill at Placer Center as Wallace was then named.

In 1886 narrow gauge railroads were built from Mission and Burke to Placer Center, and, during the same year, a re-survey of the town was made and a title script for the land was obtained.

Carter House, First Hotel

The same year a sawmill was established in Placer Center, or Wallace, and houses and stores were built. The Carter House, still accommodating old-timers, was the first hotel to be built in Wallace. It was constructed on the same site occupied by the Carter House today. A two story frame building was also constructed on the present site of the Smoke House. E. H. Moffitt and another party by the name of Marsh established a hardware company, which was the origin of the present Coeur d'Alene Hardware company.

City Government Formed in '87

In 1887 Placer Center had grown to such an extent that Colonel Wallace deemed that the time was ripe for a city government. Following a citizens' meeting, Colonel Wallace was elected mayor; and Jack Dunn, D. S. McKisick, and two others were named commissioners. The town was officially named Wallace at that meeting. An attorney by the name of Ford presented a pamphlet of ordinances, and, the time being short, these ordinances were adopted as a whole, without reading. One of these ordinances prohibited cows from roaming the streets without an attendant.

It was during this year that the Dunn brothers established the first newspaper in Wallace; Otterson built his first store on the present site of the Press-Times building; Huemann built and established a store where the Steward Drug company now stands; the first bank in Wallace was established; and White & Bender opened

their first store. A schoolhouse was also established in a log cabin on what is now known as Cedar Street. It was there that Miss Annie Angel taught the first term of school.

Two combination theatres and a four-piece band were the principal amusements enjoyed by the citizens of Wallace during 1889. Differences between individuals were settled speedily and the coroner usually acted as referee in all disputes.

Wallace Destroyed By Fire

In July, 1890, a fire spread from the roof of a house on Sixth Street, and by night all the buildings but three were totally destroyed. The alleys at this time were filled with brush and stumps and for several days a veritable forest fire raged over what was once Wallace. On the morning of the second day of the fire, a flat car with a stove and provisions came from Mullan, and in this manner bread and coffee were served to the people of the city.

Four days after the fire a tent city was built and within the next six months, or by Christmas of 1890, brick buildings and other structures had replaced the old temporary structures.

Later Improvements

A system of waterworks was installed about that time, and, with the construction of the hydro-electric plants near the city, electricity came into almost universal use for lighting. Wallace now has two banks, one daily and one weekly newspaper, a board of trade, a modern sewer system, four churches, modern school buildings, and public library, which was opened in December, 1902, two hospitals, and good hotels. Its public buildings and mercantile concerns compare favorably with those of cities three or four times its size.

The present library was built in 1910. The High School was erected in 1914. The new First National Bank building, the Shoshone, the Gyde-Tay-

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lor building were substantial improvements made in 1916. A municipal swimming pool was completed during 1939. This and the Youth's Recreational Program of the county have done much for the Wallace youth, contributing both to their health and sportsmanship and reducing juvenile delinquency to a minimum.

The Town of Wallace Created

"Office of the Clerk of the Board of the County Commissioners of Shoshone County, Idaho.

Murray, Idaho, May 3, 1888.

An order relating to the incorporation of the town of Wallace, Idaho; On this 2nd day of May, A. D., 1888, we, the Board of County Commissioners of Shoshone County, Idaho Territory, in regular session declare and it is hereby ordered that the petition filed this day by the citizens of the town of Wallace praying for incorporation of the said town and the appointment of W. R. Wallace, D. C. McKissick, Horace King, C. H. Hall, and C. W. Vedder as the first Board of Trustees, be granted, and it is hereby ordered that the following described property and territory be embraced in the incorporation, to-wit:

Beginning at a post 6 inches square, 7 feet long, set 3 feet deep, marked Cor. No. 1 W. R. Wallace U. S. Lot with mound of earth and rocks $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high about the same, this Cor. No. 1 being situate on a steep hillside facing North about 150 feet nearly due south from the junction of Placer Creek with the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and about 1500 feet nearly due west from the confluence of the Nine Mile Creek with the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and about 250 feet south of the improved graded portion of the Old Mullan Wagon Road; thence run true courses as following named, to-wit: East Var 21 degrees 35 minutes East 110 feet to Placer Creek, 20 feet wide flows N W., 1430 feet to Old Mullan

Wagon Road NW & SE 1560 feet to left bank of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River 30 feet wide flows NW 1590 foot of hill, ascend 1640 feet, set a post 6 inches square 7 feet long 3 feet deep with mound of earth and rocks about the same, post marked Cor. No. 2 W. R. Wallace U. S. Lot from which a black pine 6 inches in diameter bears North 10 degrees 30 minutes West 17 feet marked Cor. No. 2 U. S. Lot W. R. Wallace B. T. black pine 6 inches in diameter bears North 86 degrees 35 minutes—East 31 feet marked Cor. No. 2 U. S. Lot Wallace B. T. tamarack 8 inches in diameter bears south 47 degrees W 72 marked Cor. No. 2 U. S. Lot Wallace B. T. thence run on East end line South Var 21 degrees 35 minutes descend 930 feet of line to right bank of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River 30 feet wide flows NW 1030 feet to the right bank of branch of said South Fork 25 feet wide flows NW 1280 feet to graded portion of Old Mullan Road E & W 1320 feet set a post 6 inches square 7 feet long 3 feet in ground with mound of earth and rocks about the same post marked Cor. No. 3 W. R. Wallace U. S. Lot from which a tamarack tree 16 inches in diameter bears N 71 degrees W 53 feet marked Cor. No. 3 Wallace U. S. Lot B. T. No other tree within limits, thence run on south side line west Var. 21 degrees 35 minutes E. 2640 feet set a post 6 inches square 7 feet long and 3 feet in ground with mound of earth and rocks $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high about the same marked Cor. No. 4 W. R. Wallace U. S. Lot from which a cedar tree 12 inches in diameter bears North 10 degrees E 73 feet marked Cor. No. 4 Wallace U. S. Lot, Wallace House bears North 42 degrees 28 minutes E about 1030 feet. Thence along west end line of claim 400 feet to right bank of Placer Creek N. Var. 21 degrees 35 minutes E creek 20 feet wide flows NE 440 feet Placer

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Creek and ascend steep hillside 1150 feet top of hill and descend 1320 feet to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning and containing an area of 80 acres situated in N lot 47 degrees 28 minutes and longitude about 116 degrees W in Placer Center Mining District, Shoshone County, Idaho Territory. On the Old Mullan Wagon Road on the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River at the confluence of Placer Creek and Nine Mile Creek with the said South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and about 27 miles up the river from the Old Coeur d'Alene Mission."

The order creating Wallace was signed by Thomas E. McGalland, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

At the first session of the Wallace Board of Trustees, W. R. Wallace was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The Trusteeship form of government continued until April, 1893. In March, 1889 the trustees elected to office were as following named:

C. W. Vedder, chairman
F. J. Heller, member.
Norman G. King, member
Haskins, member
J. Heart, member

April 12, 1890, the following named were elected:

E. A. Sherwin, chairman
Cameron, member
Hall, member
Moffitt, member
D. C. McKissick

April 11, 1891, the following named were elected:

J. L. Dunn, chairman
Howes, member
White, member
Helm, member
Cameron, member

Becomes a City.

On April 6, 1893, the government changed from a Board of Trustees to Mayor and Alderman. At that time

the following named took office and served under the new incorporation:

W. S. Haskins, mayor
George Steward, alderman, 2 year.
P. F. Smith, alderman, 1 year.
H. G. King, alderman, 2 year.
G. Scott Anderson, alderman, 1 year.
James Gearon, 2 years.
Thomas F. Jameson, 1 year.

From then to the present time, the following named have served the city as Mayors:

Oscar Wallace	1894-1895
Jacob Lockman	1895-1897
Herman Rossi	1897-1898
T. N. Bernard	1898-1899
F. Frederick Smith	1899-1902
T. D. Conner	1902-1904
Herman J. Rossi	1904-1907
Hugh Toole	1907-1909
Walter H. Hanson	1909-1911
James H. Taylor	1911-1915
Charles R. Mowery	1915-1917
Homer G. Brown	1917-1919
Hugh Toole	1919-1927
W. H. Herrick	1927-1929
Herman G. Rossi	1929-1930
J. H. Munson	1930-1931
Emil Pfister	1931-1935
Herman J. Rossi	1935-1937
L. E. Worstel	1937-

WARDNER NAMED "KENTUCK"

On October 10, 1885, a meeting was held at the cabin of Jacob Goetz (commonly called "Dutch Jake") on Milo Creek, in the newly discovered Coeur d'Alene district, to consider the question of laying out a town. James Kelly presided and Robert T. Horn acted as secretary. It was voted to call the district "Yreka" and to give the town the name of "Kentuck." James Kelly built the first cabin on the town-site and "Dutch Jake" the second, after which others came rapidly and by January 1, 1886, the population numbered over one hundred.

A meeting was called for April 4, 1886, for the purpose of adopting a new name for the town. Among those proposed were "Irwin," "Bunker Hill,"

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Kellogg, Idaho

and "Wardner," the last being accepted in honor of James Wardner, who had been active in promoting the interests of the town and the district in which it is located. A postoffice was established on Christmas day in 1886, with A. B. Goldstein as postmaster, and in 1887 a system of waterworks was constructed. The village was incorporated on April 13, 1891, with Alexander Monks, D. Drought, Al Page, Charles Sweeney, and A. E. Carlson as the first board of trustees. Ten years later Wardner received its city character. The prosperous town of Kellogg two or three miles below Wardner is the point at which most of the mining and milling of ores for the Wardner section is done.

KELLOGG CITY

The original plat of Kellogg was filed on July 1, 1893, by Robert Horn, Johnathan Ingalls, John M. Burke, Alfred Brile, Thomas Hanley, John A. Martin, Jr., Charles Sinclair, and Jacob Goetz and was at first known as "Milo." The next year the name was changed to "Kellogg," in honor of Noah S. Kellogg, who discovered the Bunker Hill Mine.

Kellogg is situated in the central part of Shoshone County, on the Coeur d'Alene River and the line of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company. Kellogg was incorporated in 1907 and in May, 1913, was organized as a city of the second class; it has two banks, one newspaper, a commercial club, a smelter, electric light and water works, churches of several leading denominations, hotels, stores, and large mining interests. The population of Kellogg and vicinity approximates 7,000.

The Kellogg-Wardner district includes a territory reaching from Osburn on the east to Black Lake on the west, a distance of 40 miles east and west, and the Murray on the North, about 30 miles. Included within this area is a population of approximately

13,000, located in villages, community centers, mining camps, logging camps, ranches, and suburban localities built up around certain lines of industry.

Because of its dominating size, large stocks of merchandise, and accessibility by rail and paved highways, Kellogg draws a large amount of retail trade from practically all the smaller towns in the area. These towns, located on the Union Pacific railroad and on improved highways include Osburn, Smelterville, Silver King, Kingston, Enaville, Pritchard, Murray, Cataldo, Dudley, Rose Lake, Medimont, Lane, Black Lake, Masonia, Page, and Sunshine.

Kellogg is served by the Union Pacific railroad with daily passenger and freight service, three interstate automobile stage lines, and airplane connection to any part of the United States. The Yellowstone Highway, U. S. No. 10, passes directly through the center of the city, reaching from Chicago to the coast and carrying during the tourist season upwards of 1500 cars daily through the city.

By reason of the custom smelting and refining plants of the Bunker Hill, Kellogg has become the shipping point for large quantities of ore from many parts of the west and has become a well established industrial center, shipping products to the eastern markets as well as the west coast and Orient.

Climate—The Kellogg area has an annual mean temperature of 51.4 degrees with an average maximum of 64.5 degrees. The annual precipitation is 30.44 inches.

Topography—Kellogg and its trading area lie within the Coeur d'Alene branch of the heavily timbered and rugged Bitter Root Mountains, the cities and community centers occupying the valleys which widen from the east to several miles on the west where the principal ranching interests are lo-

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cated. All business flows up and down this valley of the Coeur d'Alene River or out along its tributaries.

Scenic Attractions—Some of the most striking scenery in the west can be found in the Kellogg area. Lofty mountain peaks, 6,000 feet in height, have trails leading to their summits while driveways along the rivers and creeks furnish motorists and scenery lovers with a delightful variety of rugged beauty. The streams abound with trout, while big game hunters find deer, bear, and other game animals in abundance.

Parks—Kellogg maintains a municipal swimming pool in a well regulated playground area, while picnic parks and playgrounds are available in many localities of the district, some of which are maintained by the Sportsmen's League and other organizations for public use.

Two well constructed golf courses are located near Kellogg and both have many members using the links throughout the summer and fall months.

Fraternal and Business Organizations—Kellogg has a strong Chamber of Commerce, Merchant's Credit Association, Kiwanis Club, American Legion Post, Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose and 30 other fraternal and social societies and clubs.

Churches—The city has well built church edifices, equipped with modern usages for church, school, and adult services. The Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, Catholic, Apostolic Mission, Christian Science, L. D. S., and Salvation Army all maintain regular work in the community.

Theatres—Kellogg has two theatres with seating capacity of 1300, two or more performances daily at each. A Union Auditorium seating 12000, Odd Fellows Hall, and Y. M. C. A. Hall are used for civic functions, lectures, and other productions.

Transportation—Union Pacific Railroad from the Spokane division and the Northern Pacific from the Missoula branch on the east enter the district. Three separate auto stage lines maintain regular schedules from Spokane. The county airport is located at Kellogg with from one to three airplanes stationed at the hangars for service to any part of the United States. The airport is one of the finest in the Pacific northwest. Practically all of the 20,000 persons residing in Shoshone County have direct rail or auto transportation service to Kellogg several times daily.

Principal Industries

Mining, smelting, refining of lead, silver, gold, zinc, antimony, and associated metals comprise the dominating industry of the community. Logging and lumbering operations, including tie making and shingle making, play an important part in the livelihood of the area. The only extensive tract of white pine timber in the United States is adjacent to Kellogg from which the annual log cut is about one hundred million feet.

The annual output of the smelters at Kellogg is in excess of twenty millions of dollars, which includes the smelting of 300 tons of pig lead daily and 125 tons of electrolytic zinc each day.

The annual freight bill paid to the Union Pacific railroad is in excess of \$3,000,000 from the industries at Kellogg, an average of approximately \$8000 daily being paid for freight handling, making Kellogg one of the most important freight depots on the Union Pacific system.

MURRAY'S HISTORY

The Murray of today, with its 150 inhabitants, is a pathetic caricature of its former self and its 10,000 bustling gold seekers. The old court house, built and used when Murray was the county seat of Shoshone County, stands

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drab and desolate. The scene of former intense and dramatic legal entanglements, today it is but a monument to its former glory.

Major Wood's house stands at the head of the street in a coat of new paint and surrounded by an attractive lawn and yard. The old jail was rased a few years ago. Now the people have no need for a jail. Murray has neither deputy sheriff nor a constable, no justice of the peace, and no need for any. The old restlessness has subsided into a quiet, simple way of life.

Dave Sellers supplies the few inhabitants with water and lights, some 52 users, keeps the equipment in order, and makes regular collections. Every one is friendly and tends to his own business. A store, post office, and two beer parlors complete the business section.

The Jack Waite mine, a few miles down the river, employs about 100 men, who contribute somewhat to the life of Murray. Up the river a few more miles the Idaho Mother Lode employs about 30 men. Then there are placer miners scattered about the hills, who make Murray their headquarters. There is still much good placer ground nearby and the country promises some new lode mines.

A Murrayite can point out a long-disused barber shop. Looks as through, through the windows, the barber had left everything in place when he died many years ago. But it shows the lapse of time, for every thing is covered with dust. Tradition has it that Bob Wilkinson was a good barber and had a large trade. He was also a horse fancier. Strings of pack animals used to come in from Thompson Falls and mosey down the main street. Herds of horses were wrangled and driven down the street to their corrals or barns. Whenever horses passed Bob's shop, he had an urge to step into the street and estimate their worth and

enjoy their points. Even when he had a victim in the chair and had the victim's face smeared with soap, a horse in the street could take him from his chair and let him indulge his hobby.

MULLAN HISTORY

Mullan, one of the Prosperous mining towns of Shoshone County, dates its existence from 1885, when Charles J. Best, John W. Marr, Enos G. Good, A. J. Betaque, and C. A. Earle organized themselves into a company and platted a town, which they named Mullan, in honor of Captain John Mullan, who built the military road across Northern Idaho. The plat was filed on August 4, 1888, at which time the village had twenty log and fifteen frame houses, a sawmill, two hotels, several saloons, and a population of 150. The development of the mining interests in the vicinity and the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad contributed to the settlement of Shoshone County; and Mullan's growth was rapid, in 1910, six years after the village was incorporated, it reported a population of 1,667. Mullan has schools, a weekly newspaper, electric light and waterworks, churches of several of the leading denominations, hotels, large mercantile interests, etc.

In 1939 the enterprising citizens of Mullan organized a 49'er Celebration. This festivity continued three days and was considered a huge success. Plans are already afoot to make another and bigger, better celebration. This affair will likely become an institution in Mullan and the county.

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

(By Elmer B. Moe)

Organized veteranism in Shoshone County begins with Canby Post No. 11, G. A. R., which was organized at Murray, then a new and bustling mining camp and at that time the county seat. The time was about 1884, for in 1885 Decoration Day services were conducted by the Post, which at that early date boasted an orchestra and a fine

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male quartette. It must be remembered that at that time Civil War veterans were as young as, or younger than, World War veterans are today. The intense rivalry, amounting at times to violence between Confederate and Union veterans that characterized many of the other early day mining camps in Idaho, seems to have been absent in Murray, the G. A. R. and the Union veterans dominating the scene. Early day photographs show Confederate veterans marching with the G. A. R. in Decoration Day parades. This day was the high spot in the year for the Post, which conducted the services of the Day in Murray until the Post was dissolved about 1928, the last G. A. R. post in Idaho.

As the number on Decoration Day grew smaller, the celebration became more colorful, with humor and pathos mingled as the little group paraded from the G. A. R. hall up Main Street to the cemetery. There was the commander, Adam Aulbach, resplendent in a much too large G. A. R. uniform with his commander's sword dangling at his side. Another was Mr. Jackson, a Delta resident. Though he was a colored man, he was always spoken of as the whitest man in Delta. He was a very dignified, kindly old man and very well thought of in the Post. He always brought his fife, and it was a real treat to hear the clear notes of the fife ring through the air as the procession trekked toward the cemetery.

And to have seen "Whitey" Johnson arrive on the great Day for the services was unforgettable. Many of the oldtimers still chuckle over this remembrance. "Whitey," truly one of the sincerest of patriots, was a tiny man with a large, lovable personality. His weazened face wore a perpetual grin and always bulged with a huge cud of tobacco. When "Whitey" made his yearly pilgrimage from Eagle, where he lived, to be with the boys for the services, his mode of conveyance was

Pard, a faithful old horse he had had for many years. Pard, muchly bedecked with flags, seemed to sense his importance on that day, or probably it was the display that "Whitey" was making in his crumpled uniform with his odd little army cap, enhanced by the grin and tobacco. Pard needed no guiding or tying and the nearest saloon was their temporary abode. And it might be added that, with the setting sun, a very limp little old man was gently lifted to Pard's back, and Pard, from then on, was Master of Ceremonies. Slowly nosing homeward, he would occasionally sway from side to side to balance his precious cargo. Sometimes "Whitey" fell off. At such times Pard would patiently stand and wait for a helping hand.

In fact the history of the Post at Murray is almost that of the colorful life of Adam Aulbach, who was intensely patriotic and took his duties as commander seriously and proudly, so much so that occasionally it provoked humorous situations. He boasted at times of his skill as a bugler in the army, an opinion seemingly not shared by his comrades. Once the boys were gathered at the G. A. R. hall to don what was left of their uniforms and caps and shoulder their muskets. As they lined up to march up Main Street, they discovered that Mr. Jackson had not arrived. Commander Aulbach couldn't imagine the march without the proper musical atmosphere and probably felt that his big moment had arrived. He shouted, "Hell, bring me the bugle, somebody, I can blow the damn thing." He raised it with a great flourish and he blew with all his might, two terrific, ear-splitting blasts. Well, bedlam broke loose, the boys were convulsed and only the timely arrival of Mr. Jackson with his fife restored order and saved the day. Aulbach's comment on the incident is not printable.

Another incident occurred the last

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time the ancient 45-70 single shot muskets, owned by the Post, were used. There were six of these guns and they had deteriorated from years of dirt and rust. The veterans were at the cemetery and they were ready to execute their final tribute to their dead comrades, surely the most impressive and solemn part of their ceremony. Commander Aulbach called in a large voice: "Ready, aim, fire." All was silent,—then a shot rent the air, then another, and a number of minutes elapsed until the fifth shot had been fired. All the while Mr. McGuire was struggling desperately with his gun. He came to shoot and he was going to shoot. He pleaded, he slapped, he hammered, and he wiped his forehead—so did the commander, who was now thoroughly exasperated and in a raucous whisper said. "Hell, Mack, let her go—she's hung fire."

Adam Aulbach, the last commander and the last survivor of the Post, presented the Post Flag to Shoshone Post No. 1675, V. F. W., of which he had been made an honorary member. In their custody the flag remains. There is now no longer any survivor of that conflict left in the county.

After the World War, Gus Zoellner Post No. 26, American Legion was organized at Kellogg, September 17, 1919, and is still flourishing. A Legion Post was organized at Wallace also, but it failed to survive. After two unsuccessful attempts to establish a V. F. W. post, Shoshone Post No. 1675, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, was instituted May 11, 1929. Its success is attested by its being at the present writing the largest V. F. W. post in Idaho. Both Legion Post No. 36 and V. F. W. Post No. 1675 have active Ladies' Auxiliaries, the former dating from January 2, 1932, and the latter from January 18, 1930.

An earlier V. F. W. Post, that of Avery, North Fork Post No. 1390, once

held the distinction of being the third largest V. F. W. post in the state in spite of being in that small, isolated district. Just recently its headquarters have been transferred from Avery to St. Maries.

On April 24, 1934, Rice W. Means, Camp No. 11, United Spanish War Veterans, was instituted, and on September 18, 1934, Maple Leaf Post No. 135 Canadian Legion was organized. Mullan Post No. 116, American Legion, organized in 1938, is the youngest of veterans organizations in the county.

Many people, though familiar with the names, do not know the distinctions between these various veteran's organizations, particularly between the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The oldest of our organizations represented in the county, the United Spanish War Veterans, was organized soon after the war with Spain and is made up of those who served in the armed forces in any way during that conflict. The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was formed soon after (1899) by those who had fought in the Philippines during the insurrection but not against Spain. It was organized to include all those who had taken part in actual warfare outside the boundaries of the United States in campaigns, for which campaign badges are issued by the U. S. Government. At present the membership includes: Veterans of the Spanish War who saw overseas service, of the Philippine insurrection, and of the Moro uprisings following; of the Boxer uprising in China, and of the Cuban pacification in 1906-09; of the Vera Cruz expedition into Mexico in 1914 and the Punitive Expedition into Mexico in 1916 under Pershing; the Hawaiian and Dominican campaigns; the World War overseas service, including Siberia and North Russia as well as Western Europe; of the Nicaraguan campaigns and the Shanghai bombardments of 1927 and 1932.

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At one time a number of survivors of the Mexican war was included but the last of these passed in 1933. Thus they take in all active participants in all our wars excepting, of course, the Civil War. However, Civil War veterans were made eligible for honorary membership. Thus Shoshone Post awarded honorary membership to all Civil War Veterans in Shoshone County.

The V. F. W. is, therefore, a connecting link between them all, including those ineligible to others. For instance, during the time the marines were restoring order in the Dominican Republic, more Congressional Medals of Honor, our highest decorations, were awarded in proportion to the number participating than in any other conflict. The Congressional Medal is awarded only for unusual valor beyond the call of duty, under fire, and in the face of the enemy. Yet such a veteran, holding that highest of honors, would be ineligible to any veterans organization aside from the V. F. W. Therefore, it is termed the evergreen order, for it will last as long as a soldier, sailor, or marine may be called upon to defend our honor outside the boundaries of the United States.

The American Legion was formed early in 1919 and includes those who saw service of any kind in any of our armed forces, including war nurses, during the World War. Therefore, the Legion ranks with the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Spanish War Veterans. Each of these various organizations, therefore, serves its own unique veteran group, all caring for the veteran in distress and for his widow or orphan. Yet there is a strong bond between all of them, to serve the community and nation, to foster love and respect for our nation and its emblems, and to guard against those who would destroy or degrade it.

In 1930 the present Veterans Memorial Building was donated by Sho-

shone County as a World War Memorial. It is occupied and controlled jointly by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars organized as the Veterans' Memorial Association.

Both Legion Post 36 and V. F. W. Post 1675 take an active and prominent part in community matters as well as veteran affairs. In the latter, Post 1675 V. F. W. has been especially active, furnishing two of the eight Department Commanders there have been in Idaho; O. M. Ogilvie, present county sheriff, who helped organize the Department of Idaho in 1932 and became its third commander, and C. W. Bentley of Mullan, the present Department Commander. The first Department Encampment of the newly formed Department of Idaho was held in Wallace in 1933 with Shoshone Post as host.

Records are incomplete, but over a thousand young men went from Shoshone County into the armed forces during the World War. And according to the Honor Plaque in the Wallace City Park, fifty-five went away never to return. It is estimated that about nine hundred veterans now live in the county.

ALLIED FRATERNITIES COUNCIL

By Roy Kingsbury

Many have contacted this name by being told that the publication of this volume was sponsored by Allied Fraternities. Some perhaps, would like to know more about Allied Fraternities, what it constitutes and why.

As the name informs, Allied Fraternities is a council. It is an endeavor to carry out the idea that fraternities and social organizations have many interests in common and that in many cases much more money may be obtained for a common cause if all the workers join in their common endeavor.

The idea originated in the Elks Lodge, and they followed it up by

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calling a meeting of all lodges to discuss a certain subject. This was followed by calling a meeting for the purpose of forming a council, at which meeting committees were appointed on organization and other details, which culminated in a rather loosely organized council directed by a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer. The statutory representation is that each lodge should delegate two of their members and that all delegates would assemble upon call of the chairman. No lodge is in any manner bound by the action of the council and each reserves to itself the privilege of taking such action as it may desire in connection with the matter concerned.

A year ago Allied Fraternities Council was asked to sponsor a program for the benefit of Youth's Recreational activities for Shoshone County. They were assured that the necessary funds would be raised by the effort of other bodies. A Youth's Recreational Committee was selected by the Council, and this committee did a very commendable job. The season's expenditures amounted to approximately \$850. However, raising this amount was found difficult, and without the aid of the Mullan Forty-niners, who donated \$250, the program would have been impossible. As it was, the season ended with a deficit of \$150.

The following organizations contributed:

Mullan Forty-niners	\$250.00
Gyro Club	100.00
Rotary Club	100.00
Masonic Bodies	60.00
Mullan Mucker's Ball	50.00
P. E. O.	25.00
Holy Trinity Guild	10.00
Knights of Columbus	15.00
Elks Lodge	20.00
Veterans Foreign Wars	10.00
Eagles Lodge	10.00
K. of P. Lodges	19.00
Mullan Odd Fellows	5.00

Catholic Daughters of America	5.00
Alpha Society	10.00

The deficit was met through help from the mining companies and others.

The program covered the three vacation months of June, July, and August, and embraced the following activities:

Activities.

Junior Softball, 4 divisions, older boys and younger boys, older girls and younger girls. In Kellogg, Wallace, Mullan, Burke, and Silver King.

Volleyball, in Kellogg, Wallace, Mullan, and Burke. Horseshoe pitching, in Kellogg, Wallace, and Mullan. Junior Track and Field, in Kellogg, Wallace, and Mullan. Tennis, in Kellogg, Wallace, and Mullan.

Baseball School, under Mel Ingram, 79 boys enrolled.

Tournaments and Contests.

County Field Day, at Mullan, in connection with 49'ers. Field and Track Meet for juniors. Boys' and Girls' Softball tournament. Volleyball tournament. Older Boys' Baseball tournament. Approximately 250 boys and girls took part from Kellogg, Wallace, Mullan, and Burke. County Relay Carnival at Kellogg in connection with Miners' Picnic. Approximately 350 boys and girls competed.

Official Junior Softball tournament, at Wallace. Four divisions; older boys, older girls, younger boys, and younger girls. Approximately 175 boys and girls participated.

To handle these activities, the following was built up:

Sponsors—Allied Fraternities Council. E. R. Busch, chairman; Roy H. Kingsbury, vice-chairman; Felix Rea, secretary, W. A. Bell, treasurer.

Executive Council—E. B. Moe, chairman; Irving H. Laskey, Rev. McGettigan, C. W. Bentley, E. R. Busch, Dr. Paul Ellis, Paul Brislawn, James E. Gyde, Jr., treasurer.

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County Coordinator—Cy Geraghty.

Local Supervisors—Al Loren for Kellogg, A. J. Malcolm for Mullan, Mel Ingram for Burke, Marvin Snyder, assisted by Lavina Marsh, for Wallace.

Five W. P. A. recreation directors under the authority of the State Department of Education.

Salaries, sporting goods equipment, and transportation were the heavy items of expense.

Allied Fraternities Council was asked to continue the Executive Council for 1940 and to see if a method could be devised to raise the funds necessary. Beside this book, from the sale of which a nice profit can be expected, straight donations to the Executive Council will be solicited, 100% of which will be devoted to the Youth's Recreational program.

The Psalmist of old said: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." What resident of this county, when raising his eyes to look about him, does not thrill at the beauty, the mystery, the serenity, and the pulse-quickenning history of these pine clad hills of ours, deep within whose scarred sides "the boys" are blasting out and retrieving the treasures that make the lives and happiness of all of us possible.

LeRoy C. Harris.

A ton of talk weighs nothing if it isn't backed by actions.—Theo. Roosevelt.

Adolph Haupt.

The people we do not like are usually the ones we do not know.

George C. Hobson.

Nature does not move by distinct marked steps; real progress comes through evolution, not revolution.

John Hornick, Jr.

To escape criticism, do nothing, say nothing, be nothing.—Elbert Hubbard.
Lillie Hobson.

Live for those who love you,
For those whose hearts are true,
For the Heaven that smiles above you
And the good that you can do.

G. G. Hodgins.

Speaking of reputation,
White can be blackened once,
Black whitened never.

Thos. E. Hunter.

A sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and the physical, social, and mental benefits he derives therefrom, and is one to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation.

Mel Ingram.

The greatest thing in life is man's loyalty to man—that heart quality of true manhood, that innate stamp of fair play, which prompts us to hand out the square deal instead of the double cross.

Ella James.

The thoughts we entertain daily mould our characters to determine our destiny.

Mary A. Jenicek

This is the best place I have ever lived, my heart is here, even though I live elsewhere.

Annie Jarrett

Success lies, not in achieving what you aim at, but in aiming at what you ought to achieve and pressing forward, sure of achievement.

A. R. John.

A happy youth, and their old age is beautiful and freed.—Wadsworth.
W. H. Keating.

The world is good to afflicted people.

Vernon Kelly.



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XI—SOCIAL

WALLACE METHODIST CHURCH

By F. R. Levering

Reverend W. H. Shelleck was the first Methodist minister to be sent to Wallace. He held services in the old Galland Hall on Bank Street about where Robert Inskip Plumbing Company now is located. He remained during the years of 1894 and 1895, holding services in various places beside Wallace, in Wardner, Kellogg, and Gem.

Reverend M. R. Brown arrived September 10, 1887. In November of the same year he started negotiations with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for a site on which to build a church. The ground on which the present church now stands, at the corner of 4th and Pine, was purchased for \$100. July 15, 1900, contract was let to Joshua Pennebaker of Osburn to build the church for \$2,150, not including lighting and plumbing. The construction of the church started July 9, 1900, and was dedicated by Dr. P. A. Cool October 21, 1900.

The present parsonage was completed January 9, 1901, at a cost of \$1,850. The next improvement in the building program was the adding of the north wing of the church, which houses the pipe organ and the choir loft. This was done during the pastorate of Reverend Charles MacCaughy during the years 1907 and 1908, at which time the pipe organ was purchased at a cost of \$1,800. Reverend MacCaughy was known and remembered, not only for making this improvement in the church edifice, but as a fighting Irishman for the cause of temperance. He had much to do with turning Wallace from a mining camp to a city.

Reverend D. M. Helmick was appointed pastor in 1913 and immediately started repairs on the church and parsonage. Among other improvements made during his pastorate was the

raising of the church building, putting in a full basement, which was completed June 5, 1915. About this time colored glass leaded windows were installed. This work added about \$2,500 to the value of the property.

During the pastorate of Reverend Wm Martin in 1928, the beautifully illuminated cross, thirty-six inches in height and twenty-four inches across, equipped with two circuits of lights, one white and one red, under separate controls, was installed as a memorial gift from one of the former Sunday School members. In 1931, shortly before the close of Reverend Martin's pastorate, plans were completed and money partly raised for the improved entrance into the basement and for a new vestibule.

The most recent improvement is the hand carved altar railing, made and donated by Elmer B. Moe, one of the members, in 1939.

Reverend Francis K. Kinch came to his duties here in 1939, is a successful and interesting leader, and has an interested following. Among the activities of the church at present are the following:

- Sunday School
- Ladies' Aid
- Women's Foreign Mission
- Young Adult Group
- Men's Club

This church has not been without a pastor and has maintained regular services throughout the entire 46 years.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, WALLACE

The Coeur d'Alenes, one of the greatest mining districts in the world, heard for the first time the voice of the Catholic missionary in 1885. The historian, Parkman, said that "never a cape was turned, never a river entered, but a Jesuit led the way." So we find the black robed followers of Ignatius leaving Gonzaga College at Spokane, coming up the Coeur d'Alene River, stopping at the Old Mission,

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and taking the narrow gauge road into Wallace with no weapons save the Cross and the Rosary, with no message except the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

The first secular priest to visit the district was Father Wm. Dwyer. This was in 1888. Two years later he secured from John T. Argyle several lots, which are still church property. About this time hundreds of miners were clamoring for a suitable hospital. Representatives of their union and those of the citizens' committee on the 6th day of June, 1891, met with two Sisters of Charity of Providence, who came to Missoula, Montana. The Sisters agreed to spend \$50,000 on a hospital and a temporary unit was started. Bishop Glorieux, in his first visit on October 1st., promised the Sisters a Chaplain, who proved to be the first resident priest and Rector of the Missions of the Coeur d'Alenes, Father Remi S. Keyser. He arrived on Saturday, November 15, 1891, and found living rooms over Otterson's store. Mass was said during the week at the hospital and on Sunday's in the Worstell undertaking parlor. Before other arrangements could be made, labor troubles began and the mines were shut down on New Year's day of 1892. Seven months later the new hospital was ready and Mass was said in the basement of the institution.

Through private subscriptions and a bazaar in the fall of 1894, funds were raised to erect a frame church at the corner of Pine and Second streets, which was completed and dedicated by Bishop Glorieux on October 20, 1895.

After six years of missionary work, Father Keyser left for Europe on a vacation and his place was taken by Father F. A. Becker on May 5, 1897. There being no parish house, he began the erection of a frame building adjoining the church. For twenty long years he toiled in this parish watching

the beginning of Catholic education in Wallace, when a Catholic school was opened in the basement of the hospital in September, 1904. The following year the Sisters built the present academy on Bank Street.

On Rosary Sunday in October, 1917, Father Thomas J. Purcell succeeded Father Becker. Since then his parish has been in charge of Fathers N. Fox, J. C. Dolan, A. Augustine, J. H. Maloney, E. A. Schermanson, James Gresl.

The long winters for so many years had weather-beaten the aged church, which Father Keyser had built, and the congregation had so increased that a new building was sorely needed. In September, 1922, at a meeting of the Catholic Daughters of America, they urged holding a bazaar to start a building fund. The suggestion was well received and soon every one, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, began preparations. The bazaar held in November exceeded all hopes, when \$5,633.24 was cleared in three days. In the summer of 1924 a program was started. Mr. Harry L. Day, one of the parishoners, after being informed of the plans, made a wonderful proposition to the parish. He promised to subscribe an amount equal to that raised in the parish, this amount to be not less than \$25,000 and not to exceed \$50,000. A united drive was made the last week of May, 1925, and in one week \$30,000 was raised in cash, which made possible a realization of the hopes of many hearts. A year previous, two more lots had been acquired, making in all a plot 100 by 150 feet. The old parish house was moved to the academy grounds, fitted up as classrooms and dormitories, and given to the Sisters. The William R. Miller home adjoining the church property was purchased as a parish house. The old church was dismantled in May and the new structure began. This edifice is a thing of beauty, Tudor Gothic in design,

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fashioned of bricks, cement, and steel. The pews are of oak, the doors of gumwood, and the panelled ceiling of coast fir. It is a dream come true after long years of waiting, due to the generosity of Mr. Harry L. Day, the Catholics of Wallace, and many fair-minded non-Catholic. This monument stands to the glory of God, to the beauty of the City, and will be an inspiration for generations to come.

HISTORY OF EPISCOPALIAN ACTIVITIES

The church in Wallace has passed through many and varied experiences. Its history is filled with discouraging incidents, as is the case with most churches in pioneer towns. But, thru the devotion and perservance of its faithful communicants, it has shown wonderful vitality and has lived thru them all.

The first services were held in the fall of 1887 by Bishop Talbot in Human's Hall, a frame structure burned down in the first Wallace fire in 1890, July 4th.

Upon his arrival in Wallace, the Bishop secured at once from Captain Wallace, after whom the town was named, the promise of an eligible lot on Cedar Street, where the church still stands. The next step necessary was to raise the money for building a church.

After the first morning service and before dismissing the congregation, which had gathered to hear the Bishop, he spoke to them of the importance of having a place to worship, and asked their generous cooperation in securing the funds. By way of encouragement, he informed them that a kind layman in Philadelphia, Mr. Lemuel Coffin, had given him a check for \$500.00 on condition that the Bishop raise \$1,000.00 more and he expressed the hope that Wallace might obtain this gift.

During the afternoon the Bishop took a walk thru the camp. On every side he found men hard at work, as on

any week day. The stores and saloons were all open. As he passed the bank, he recognized the cashier, Mr. Hussey, as a gentleman he had known before and stepped in to renew old acquaintance. Mr. Hussey offered to give him a check for one hundred dollars. Another member of the bank pledged \$75.00 and a third pledged \$50.00. The entire amount of one thousand dollars was subscribed after the evening service and the congregation was dismissed with the cheering news that the church would be built in the spring.

The new clinker brick church was planned about 1907 during Reverend Oswald Taylor's stay in Wallace. He did most faithful work in securing subscriptions and had plans drawn up but resigned on February 28, 1909, to go to Portland, Oregon.

On June 26, 1910, the cornerstone for the new church was laid by the Rt. Reverend James B. Funston, Bishop of Idaho, with Reverend P. W. Reed as Rector. During the erection of the new church, the congregation worshipped in a store building on Cedar Street, number 415. Reverend Mr. Reed resigned on June 30, 1910, and was succeeded by Reverend Alward Chamberlain on August 1, 1910. On August 20, 1910, the great forest fire swept the mountain around Wallace and part of the town was destroyed. The section in which the new church was located escaped the flames, but the building was somewhat delayed. However, by the end of November the church was almost completed and Reverend Chamberlain held the first service of Holy Communion on November 23, 1910, in the new church.

Frances Holland Hospital

The same year the church was built the Bishop received a donation from a lady in New York for the purpose of building a hospital in Wallace. The hospital was built where the Wallace Hospital now stands and was named

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for the lady who had donated the money for its construction. It was rented to Dr. Simms for a number of years. Part of the rent was paid into the church treasury to help defray church expenses. The hospital was sold in 1898 by the Bishop to Dr. Magee. It is now owned by Dr. Max T. Smith and Dr. Ellis.

Senior Guild

The Senior Guild was organized in 1888 with Mrs. Henry Ford as president, Mrs. Dilliam Worstell as vice-president, Mrs. Walter Jones as treasurer, and Mrs. Sherwin as secretary. This guild took part in the laying of the corner stone of the old church and the new and also in the laying of the corner stone of the Frances Holland Hospital. The Senior Guild still survives and has aided the church thru all the years of its existence and now serves as Altar Guild.

Junior Guild

Holy Trinity Junior Guild was organized in 1908 by the brides of the Parish under Reverend Oswald Taylor and is now functioning as a strong factor in supporting the church and parish activities.

St. Margaret's Guild

St. Margaret's Guild was organized in 1935 by the younger women interested in the welfare of the church and parish and is active and useful in promoting social contacts and activities and is truly the "open door to the church." As an organization they have taken over the Church School, furnishing teachers and assisting in every way possible in the success of the children's work in the parish.

CATALDO MISSION

The Northwest can boast of no more historic spot nor one around which more beautiful memories hover than the Old Mission of the Jesuit Fathers. Standing for years as the shelter and mecca of the wandering prospector, a refuge in times of war to the weary

emigrant seeking a new home in the vast reaches of the Pacific coast, and always carrying its mission of teaching the warlike Indians the message of peace, it still remains intact, a mute testimony of the days and scenes that are now crowded far back into the pages of history.

In 1842 the Jesuit missionaries had found their way into the wigwams of the Indians of the northwest and, feeling the need of a place to centralize their work, they chose a site in the beautiful valley of the St. Joseph River. Here nature had been lavish with her display. Embedded in a noble range of mountains the valley of the St. Joseph is a beautiful gem. Quick to realize the beauty of the spot and with the taste and sentiment of those who understand the handiwork of nature, the Fathers selected the site for their home. A small plateau, projecting into the valley from the slopes, on which the forest lay as yet untouched by the woodsman, and a rich virgin soil smiled in beauty of profusion, cultured by the hand of nature alone, offered them a choice garden that, with slight attention, should yield abundant fruits. Here they maintained themselves for years until, finding the overflow of the lower portion of the valley entered as an impediment both to pleasant travel and to the extension of their fields, they removed some 20 miles further away from the lake and in 1854 constructed the remarkable building that stands today as the monument of their labors.

The new site was equally as pleasing to the eye as the one they were forced to vacate. Selecting a prominent knoll overlooking the spreading valley of the Coeur d'Alene and near the waters of that then clear and sparkling stream, the location was all that could be desired to please and satisfy the esthetic nature of the missionaries. The wide valley offered hundreds of acres of choice land that could easily support

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the mission in the manner the Fathers designed. They desired to teach not only the red men of Christianity, but to train their hands in the tilling of the soil and the improving of their physical condition with the aid of a bountiful nature that smiled to them in their labors and returned to them rich harvests as the fruit of their toil. The forests surrounding the site offered the timbers for the building and, with the eye of one who builds with the idea of permanency, they selected their logs. Without the use of a nail or the sound of a hammer, the imposing structure rose on its foundations. The Indians stood near by in awed silence as these men of God worked and worshipped that the red man might be made better. Warlike and sullen at the approach of the white man and revengeful because of the lost hunting grounds on the other side of the mountains, the Indians were ever alert to throw obstacles and even death itself in the approach of the civilizing forces of the white man. But no such force was manifest as the walls of the mission rose. Sometimes stepping forward to lend a helping hand when the strength of the missionaries faltered, or ready to divide the results of the hunt that the work might go forward unretarded, these rovers of the vast domains of the west, who looked upon the region as their own, stood by in silent wonder and reverent spirit while the structure that meant civilization for them arose in their midst.

The records show not one act of injustice or cruelty to the missionaries who built this mission. Other scenes of similar nature have been marred by bloody records of misplaced confidence and the treachery of a misguided soul, but not so among the Indians of the Coeur d'Alenes. The building was finished. From far and wide came the trooping red men and their squaws in response to the invitation of the Fathers to be present at the dedication.

The services were explained to them the best way possible and, when the house was fully consecrated to God and his work, they rode away again with the feeling that something, they knew not what, had entered their midst to work a change in their lives.

For 82 years the building has stood unchanged. Thousands of men, women, and children, red and white, have found shelter in the walls or been instructed in the elementary branches of a practical education. For 27 years it was the gathering place of the Indians and settlers. Within its walls assembled the children of the red man and of the white man, and the kindly Fathers taught them all. Dear in the memory of the Coeur d'Alene tribe is the name of Father DeSmet, who spent 50 years of his life as a messenger of peace among the tribes of the northwest and who first established the Coeur d'Alene mission. He was nobly assisted in his work by Father Joseph, whose 40 years active service is still fresh in the memories of the older people of the various tribes. In his honor the St. Joe River takes its name. Others connected with the building of this first church in the northwest were Fathers Gazzoli and Ravalli, and a skilled layman, Brother Magri, who not only superintended the work of building the church but also erected a dwelling house by its side, a horsepower grist mill, a bakery, barns, and other necessary small buildings.

There are many stirring events in the history of the "Old Mission" building, which make it especially cherished in the minds of all early settlers in the northwest. Beneath its moss covered roof have rested Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Isaac Stevens, and others prominent in the civil and military history of this section. Captain John Mullan, in 1859, made the site of the mission a base for his supplies in the building of the Mullan Road from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton and thus

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throughout all the early history of the settlement of the northwest the "Old Mission" played no small part and which, still standing, bears silent witness to the zeal and energy of the Jesuit Fathers and as a mark in the pages of the past history of a vast empire. Its real service as a church ended many years ago when the mission was removed to DeSmet, some 75 miles to the west, but occasionally yet the people in the vicinity assemble in the old building and hold services. The building will stand for years to come and will continue to bear its silent testimony of the times and conditions that are now past and gone, never to be repeated.

Father Cataldo was one of the outstanding Catholic missionaries who devoted much of his life to the Christianizing of the Indian races. He was their close friend and advisor and accomplished a great amount of good during his career among them. He played an important part in the history of the Old Mission, near Cataldo, where he was greatly beloved by the Indians of the Coeur d'Alene tribe.

KELLOGG-WARDNER SCHOOLS

The Wardner School District No. 6 was created by act of the County Commissioners on September 17, 1886; Kellogg District No. 9 in 1888. Boundaries of the original Wardner District were "the same as road district No. 10." Road district No. 10 boundaries "hereby established bounded as follows: that portion of the South Fork country extending to the summit of the mountains on the north and south side of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, commencing at the lower line of William Gerard's Ranch and Big Creek, a tributary of said river from the south side." Thus, School District No. 6 originally included what was later established as District No. 9. The two districts were again consolidated in 1912 and the consolidated

district given the number of the original Wardner District.

Enrollment in these schools has, of course, increased, sometimes rapidly, sometimes more slowly, but rather constantly the fifty-four years. Originally Wardner was much the larger school and the first high school definitely known as such was in the Wardner building, although as early as 1900 some students in the Kellogg Schools had received enough high school credits to enter the universities.

At present the Wardner School houses only the first six grades, and a new modern one-story building is soon to replace the thirty-five year old frame structure.

Enrollment in Kellogg Schools at present stands at an annual average of approximately 1350. Height peak in the enrollment for the system was reached in 1929-30, when a total of 1045 elementary pupils and 406 high pupils, or a grand total of 1451, were in attendance. There has been a constant increase in high school enrollment, offset in some measure by a slight decrease in elementary enrollment; and during the past eighteen years Kellogg High School has more than doubled in size. High School enrollment in 1922 was 204; and 1937-38, when the peak enrollment was reached, there were 453.

When the present Wardner building is replaced, Kellogg will have four modern substantial school buildings. Three elementary buildings housing the first six grades; the combined Washington and high school building housing grades seven and eight, commonly called the junior high school, the high school, and one section each of the first three elementary grades.

The staff comprises forty-one classroom teachers, the high school principal, Emory Bruns, the Superintendent, John M. Booth, the stenographer, and six custodians. In addition, Alice B. Hague, Clerk of the Board, has her

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office in the building and spends her full time there. Members of Directors as of 1939-40 are: Thomas R. Jones W. R. McFaddin, Willard Johnson, Doy McKinley, John Gaby, and Alice Hague.

Performance of Kellogg High School graduates, who go to normal schools and universities, and the results of standardized achievement tests, which are administered throughout the system, indicate that good work is being done by Kellogg classroom teachers.

Relationships between the school and the community are excellent.

There are two active and very much worthwhile Parent-Teachers Associations, one affiliated with the Wardner building and one with the Sunnyside building.

WALLACE SCHOOLS

Agitation for a school here was first started by County Superintendent Hammell, who appointed a temporary board of trustees in August, 1887. This board consisting of Robert Neill, president; James Chisholm, secretary; and G. Scott Anderson, treasurer; was formally elected by the voters. The earliest school district organized in this locality included the territory now embracing Mullan, Burke, and the present site of Osburn. Fifty children resided within these boundaries, but only fifteen of these lived in the vicinity of Wallace.

The first board of trustees rented a log house about where the bowling alley now stands and, after several postponements, school was finally begun October 31, 1887, thirteen children being in attendance. The term lasted only three months, the school being closed in December until better weather conditions should prevail. The second term of school commenced July 2, 1888, in a building on the corner of Third and Cedar streets, with twenty pupils in attendance. Weather conditions again forced closing of the school in December.

Public sentiment favored a building owned by the district. During the spring of 1890 over \$800 was raised by subscription, dances, and ice cream sales to build a school on Cedar Street between Second and Third Streets on lots donated by O. B. Wallace, son of the founder of the city. This new building soon proved to be too small, and from 1890 to November 12, 1892, school was held in a frame structure erected by the trustees on the corner of Bank and Second streets.

Realizing that the enrollment was likely to keep on increasing for a number of years, members of the board in the summer of 1892 floated a bond issue and erected at a cost of \$10,210 on what is the site of the present junior high building the finest school building, at that time, in north Idaho. This building was put into service November 12, 1892, with an attendance of 101 pupils. In 1892 the first high school classes were formed, and in 1895 the first graduating class, consisting of five girls, received diplomas, having completed the required three years of study. In 1896 the high school became an accredited four-year institution. In 1901 and again in 1908, further additions became necessary to the building, and this structure stood until 1930, when it was replaced by the present modern junior and grade school building.

Those early-day annexations, however, were not enough to house both the grade and high schools; and, during the summer of 1914, the present high school building was completed at the cost of \$65,000. The structure, intended as a community center, contained a swimming pool, a bowling alley, and equipment for physical education classes for both men and women.

The first class to graduate from the present high school numbered twenty students, some of whom still live in this community. Members of the class were Cliffora Magnuson, George Mc-

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The new high school building, together with the enlarged grade building, met requirements quite amply for a number of years until the enrollment passed the 700 mark in 1925 and had grown to 800 by the spring of 1930. To relieve the overcrowded conditions, the old grade building was torn down and supplanted by the present modern three-story junior high school structure. Built at a cost of \$155,000 plus \$10,000 for equipment, the building marked the beginning of a new period of development.

Of the thirteen high school teachers, five hold master degrees, and all the remainder have done advanced work. The twelve teachers in the grade school have also taken training beyond that required for a teaching certificate. Will J. Jones is superintendent.

The following shows a record of outstanding achievements under the tutelage of Coach Mel Ingram:

- 1930—Basketball champs North Ida.
- 1930—State track meet winners.
- 1931—Football champs North Ida.
- 1932—Track champs North Ida.
- 1932—State track meet winners.
- 1933—Basketball champs Panhandle.
- 1934—Football champs Panhandle.
- 1935—Basketball champs. Panh'dle.
- 1936—Basketball champs. Panh'ndle.
- 1937—Basketball champs Panhandle.
- 1938—Football champs. Panhandle.
- 1939—Track champs. Panhandle.
- 1939—Football champs. Panhandle.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION

The "Shoshone County Pioneer Association" is an institution in Shoshone County. It meets annually at

the time of the Miners' Picnic in Kellogg, the 1940 celebration to be August 15, 16, 17, 18, which will be the 7th annual celebration. Mr. R. L. Brainard is president and Myron Ross is secretary. The most impressive of services is the roll call of "Old Timers." Only those having come to the county before 1890 answer the roll. The number is growing smaller each year, but the following named members will likely answer the roll when called this coming August:

1882—

Wright, F. E.

1883—

Craig, W. A.
Gilger, Josephine.
Rammelyer, Ernest.

1884—

Booth, Ed.
Vowels, Edith.
Davis, Fred.
DeKay, Henry.
Fleming, Mrs. M.
Fournier, John.
George, Lee.
Kratzer, C. Fred.
Lafferty, Benj. S.
Lynch, Phil J.
Oatman, L. J.
Smith, Frank Sr.
Wright, Mrs. F. E.

1885—

Arment, Mrs. Newton.
Beale, C. W.
Coumerihl, William.
Hardy, N. T.
Lafferty, Mrs. Benj.
McNally, Miles.
Niemeier, Minnie.
St. Germain, Victoria.

1886—

Murray, John.
Cosgriff, Mrs. David.
Gay, Evans. Mary Gay
Mason, Katherine Goetz.
McKinnis, Armand.
Melroy, Mrs. Charles.
Murphy, John F.

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Sinclair, M. J.
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1887—

Allen, Peter.
Auld, Ina.
Auld, John.
Carmody, James.
Goettge, Mary.
Hendershot, Susie E.
Herrick, Margaret.
Johnson, Fred.
McKinley, C. A.
Otter, Joseph.
Worstell, Bruce G.

1888—

Coneybeare, Emma Boyle.
Goddard, Margaret.
Kay, E. Lela Bell.
Lamielle, Anna.
Langland, Angie.
Shiplette, Pauline.
Shonts, Mrs. Sidney.
Sommers, Marie.
Weber, Mrs. E. P.

1889—

Corby, Eliza.
Gibson, Ed.
Golsong, Sabling.
Holmes, Edith.
Jones, Mrs. O. D.
Leighty, Mrs. L.
Linn, Samuel.
Lombard, Ann.
Matheson, Mrs. M.
Williams, Charley.

The saying, "Honesty is the best policy, never becomes old fashioned. Getting by without getting caught is clever, but there is always a day of reckoning. In a world of changing economic and social conditions, the words of Shakespeare are still vital: "To thine own self be true, and it follows as the night the day thou canst not then be false to any man."

Judge Thomas B. Kelly

Some one once said, "Habits are at first cobwebs, at last cables." The man who falls into the habit of poking fun at religion and the finer things of life someday will find his own better self strangled and destroyed by that same cable which he himself has created. You can wipe away the cobweb now; you may be unable to snap the cable if you wait. Remember, your character is like white paper. It is easier to keep it white than to whiten it after it has become soiled.

Rev. Francis Kinch.

Busy! Yes, we are all busy; but why not pause for a moment. Lift up your eyes to the hills,—to the sky and consider the beauty of the land in which we live. Here we are constantly surrounded by beauty. Have you seen it? Let us thank God for it.

Mrs. Francis Kinch

Keep your word.

Mrs. A. F. Lieb

One should persist. If you are trying anything stick to it. One more round or a little more effort may be the difference between disappointment and success. Early in life I learned the value of persistence. I had business at Kingston Spur. The passenger train stopped at Enaville, but not at Kingston Spur. I had to walk the distance between these two places in order to catch the passenger train to Wallace. On my way I heard the passenger train whistle behind me, so I started to run, leaving the roadbed only to let the train pass. I kept on running although my chances looked hopeless. The train stopped at Enaville and waited. When I got abroad, I expressed surprise at the train's stopping so long. The conductor said, "Young Man, it would have been a crime to leave you." And so it thru life: if you persist others will help you.

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XII—TALL TALES

Pierce's Diamond

Many writers have assigned different reasons for Pierce's manifest interest in the prospecting of the Nez Perce country. One states that some time in the early 'fifties an Indian of one of the northern tribes visited the locality in California where Pierce was then mining; that the Indian told a strange story of an apparition seen by himself and two traveling companions in the rugged cliffs of his Idaho home; that the apparition was in the shape of a great, blazing ball of light, which the superstitious red men believed to be the eye of the Great Spirit. The Indians were too awestricken and fearful to venture any explorations until daylight, when diligent search revealed a large, glittering ball that resembled glass, embedded in the country rock. Believing their discovery to be "great medicine," they endeavored with all their might and skill to dislodge and appropriate the treasure, but were unable to do so, and the great ball was still in situ.

This story, says the writer referred to, so fired the imagination of the visionary Pierce that he at once formed the design of going in search of the wonderful ball, believing it to be a huge diamond.

Robinson's Lost Mines

Robinson, the Fraud, occasioned the greatest quartz excitement that ever prevailed in North Idaho. It is thought he carried samples of rich ore from a mine in Idaho City and cached them near Oro Fino. Here he pretended to discover a rich lode. He organized companies both in California and in Boston, from which he reaped a rich reward. But his unfortunate backers in each of the two efforts were never to profit by the deception. He made two fortunes from one sack of ore and a good story. Hundreds of prospectors have hunted for the Robinson

ledge and they are continuing the search to this day.

Spirits Locate a Mine.

(As Told by M. J. Sinclair)

Mr. Kellogg was a strong believer in spiritualism, and my last talk with him was on that subject. I remember it well, for it had something to do with another prospecting trip which he wanted to make before death would overtake him. It was a queer story, characteristic of the man, who strongly believed in the supernatural. This is what he told me:

The spirits had revealed to him that down in California there was to be found a greater and more valuable treasure than the world had ever found before. Countless ages ago, the spirits told him, the world was as far advanced in civilization as it is today. That at a certain time in its history the astronomers discovered that a collision was to take place between the earth and another planet, which would destroy all things living on earth. A vault was built deep in the bowels of the earth, and therein they placed valuable records and books of that age and period. The world was destroyed, and Mr. Kellogg believed that he was the one who was chosen to find the records of a lost world. How, I asked him, would you be able to read those records, in case you found them? The spirits had told him, he answered, that at the time of the destruction of the earth, the language used by the people was English, so there would be no difficulty from that source.

The Dream Mine.

While working in the Calico district of Southern California, N. S. Kellogg had retired to his cabin for his usual rest. To him there came a vision, whether in sleep or in waking moments he could not tell. Before him rose a rugged, lofty mountain, with cliffs and deep chasms penetrating its grand recesses. He seemed to be

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wandering above along its broken walls in search of mineral and a mine it contained. Some mountain genii directed his steps toward a particular spot in the face of the mountain, and a great vein of gold and silver, lying within its depths, appeared to his eager and dazzled sight. Great bodies of ore lay in masses ready for the pick of the miner and wanted only development to bring him the wealth he had sought for so long in vain. For hours he lay in his rude bed, feasting his eyes upon this enchanting prospect, and arose at last, convinced that in time this wonderful mine would be his. "It was no phantom of the brain," said he, "and I shall yet find that mine." Later he found the Bunker Hill & Sullivan.

Molly B. Damn

Since the publication of William Stoll's book, "Silver Strike," the story of the woman known as Molly b'Damn has become almost synonymous with the gold rush of 1883. The nickname was a corruption of her real name, Burdan. Various stories of her goodness and badness have been told. One man describes her as a tall, sinuous brunette, always beautifully gowned and jeweled, and generally riding a high-bred horse that she was wont to ride into the saloons, where she drank her whiskey straight. Another tells of her violent temper, and illustrates it with the tale of a tramp, who came into a saloon and asked for something to eat at the lunch counter. When he was refused, Molly took the situation in hand and held up the house, declaring everything free and open, inviting all to "help yourselves, boys." A pioneer told of Molly's kindness on the Thompson Falls trail. On foot, a woman was carrying her 3-year-old baby. Molly came along on her horse; and, though she could have easily reached Murray that night, she stayed with the woman and her baby, shared

her fur-lined robe, and later provided a cabin for the woman.

Came With Calamity Jane.

A description believed to be reliable is given her by another, as follows:

"Molly Burdan came in with Calamity Jane to Thompson Falls. Calamity returned to Deadwood and Molly came on into Murray. Molly was a blonde, about 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighed about 120 pounds. She had a sharp nose and thin lips and a pleasing face when in conversation. She must have had a good education and showed signs of refinement and good bringing up."

An interesting item found pasted on the original Murray cemetery record, owned by Frank Heath of Murray, is herewith reproduced in full:

Death of Molly Burdan.

"A woman known all over the coast, passes to the Great Beyond.

"Maggie Hall, for that was her maiden name, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Tuesday, January 17, 1888. The deceased was known only as Molly Burdan, and as such, she was known all over the coast, from the frozen north to the sunny south. She was born in Kingston County of Dublin, Ireland, of English parentage, on November 26, 1853, and was consequently a few months past 34 years of age. She came to New York in 1873 and migrated west in 1877, living at Virginia City, Nevada, San Francisco, Portland, and in other places. In January, 1884, she came with the pioneers over the frozen wastes of snow into the Coeur d'Alenes.

"She has been a conspicuous figure in this camp, and for good and evil she has drawn more public attention than any other woman of her class. In the early days, when exposure laid many men low, she was a ministering angel to the sick and suffering. Neither wind nor weather kept her from the unfortunate's bedside, and these kind acts have been recorded in

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the Book of Books in her behalf. Of her wayward course it is needless to speak. She flashed like a diamond in her early life from coast to coast and was the mistress of a millionaire; but she drifted with the tide of events, as most such women usually do, and finally found herself in a humble cabin in the Coeur d'Alenes. She suffered a lingering illness; and, to the credit of him in whom she placed her trust, her declining days were made comfortable, if not happy, and her every want was readily met. To the lasting credit of our Christian ladies, it must also be said that they were not unmindful of the wants of the sufferer in her long illness; and whatever could be done by them was done without ostentation in a pure and noble spirit. The funeral will take place in the new burial ground at half past three on this afternoon from South Second street; and the service will be simple, the deceased having been a Catholic, but having been refused absolution."

The cemetery is across the river from Murray on the side of the hill. It contains many markers, a large number of which are stone. The one commemorating the famous Molly b' Dam (Maggie Hall) may be seen from the road. The burial record says that she died at 6 o'clock P. M. on January 17, 1888. She was buried at the request of J. N. Russell, a saloonkeeper, who had taken care of her during her illness. The location is described as "20 feet from the lower line near west end of Masonic plot."

Another Dream Mine

The Murray Sun of February, 1887, an excellent authority on Coeur d'Alene history, contained the following item: The body of F. M. Davis, known to everyone in the Coeur d'Alenes as "Dream Davis," has been discovered. He disappeared from Portland about two months ago. His body was identified beyond doubt in Los Angeles, California. He had spent all his money

and committed suicide. Davis was not a miner. He was a man of the gospel in his day. When the Coeur d'Alene excitement broke out in 1883, it preyed upon his mind, and his vision, as he termed it, directed him to Dream Gulch. He laid down his bible and the plow in the Palouse Country and came up to the camp to realize his dream. Whether by accident or otherwise, he struck it during the summer of 1884, made considerable money, and in the fall sold out an interest in his ground. He cleared up about \$10,000 and returned to the Palouse region. He afterwards bought a farm at Monmouth, Oregon. Davis contended that in his dream or vision, which came to him three nights successively, he saw with vivid clearness a lonely gulch in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains, and a voice declared that in this gulch lay a store of golden wealth. Acting on this revelation, he went to the Coeur d'Alenes, noted and followed certain landmarks as he had seen them in his dream, and found the gulch exactly as it had appeared in his vision.

"DUTCH JAKE"

By Jim Wardner

Jacob Goetz is the most noted and most unique character in the great Northwest. He is a man of wealth, influence, and strange peculiarities. For many years he has been known throughout Montana, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington as "Dutch Jake." In 1885 he came to the Coeur d'Alene country with hundreds of other stam-peders and hauled all his worldly possessions from Thompson Falls to Murray on a toboggan. Between his broad Dutch smile and his fairly good whiskey, he became popular with the miners and made money rapidly. Being the owner of rich bar-diggings at Potosi, it was his habit, whenever he saw a man who was broke, to give him an outfit and tell him to go to work at the diggings and to take out enough gold to give himself a start.

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Dutch Jake remembered a girl back in the states, a rosy checked girl that he had been fond of. He wrote to her to come out to the mountains and share his increasing wealth. She came. In 1887, on the 17th day of January, Murray witnessed the greatest and grandest wedding of its history. Jake published a notice in the local newspaper inviting all persons within the limits of Montana, Idaho, and Washington to come to his wedding. Then he had posters printed and posted up on the mountain walls and the big trees and every sightly place, asking readers to join the feast and the festivities at Murray, Idaho, the last line of the invitation reading, "Nobody barred." The day of Dutch Jake's wedding opened with the firing of dynamite salutes in every camp and canyon where miners were at work. The only brass band in the district blew its blasts and beat its drums all day long, and wines and liquors were in exhaustless quantities for everyone's indulgence. There were fireworks and feasting and dancing. The marriage ceremony was performed in the midst of the biggest crowd that ever gathered at one place and time in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains. The presents were numerous and expensive. A week before the wedding I went to Spokane Falls and carried orders from more than two hundred friends and admirers of Jake's to purchase presents for the happy couple. I remember that one package of silverware weighed more than 700 pounds. The variety of wedding presents was not only wonderful but astounding, covering every necessity of living, including the bedroom.

The Jack Ass That Discovered a Mine

"It was this way," began Mr. Kellogg, "the d - d jack shook us one night at the mouth of the creek, and the next morning we started out to find him. His tracks were plain and

now and then we found great wads of his hair where he had climbed over the down timber and scraped his sides against the logs. How under the heavens the little devil managed to get through that place I can't tell, but after we got into the canyon proper, his trail was easy. Looking across the creek, we saw the jack upon the side of the hill and apparently gazing intently across the canyon at some object which attracted his attention. We went up the slope after him, expecting that as usual he would give us a hard chase, but he never moved as we approached. His ears were set forward, his eyes were fixed upon some object, and he seemed wholly absorbed. Reaching his side, we were astounded to find that the jack was standing upon a great outcropping of mineralized vein matter and looking in apparent amazement at the marvelous ore chute across the canyon, which then, as you now see it, was reflecting the sun's rays like a mirror. Jack fairly heaved a sigh of relief as he heard our vigorous comments. We lost no time in making our locations. Where the jack stood we called it the Bunker-Hill, and the big ore chute we named the Sullivan in honor of Con." The Jack ended his days in luscious pasturage below Kellogg.

The Jackass Explodes

For a time the Jackass was a privileged character around Murray. Finally the part he had played in discovering the Bunker Hill was forgotten in the increasing noise of his ceaseless braying, which kept people in the town awake. The public moved against him. Several sticks of dynamite were lashed to his body and a long fuse ignited. He galloped toward the outskirts of the city while miners rushed pell mell to escape from his immediate vicinity. The explosion reverberated throughout the canyon. That night Murray slept in peace. (Silver Strike.)

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THE PROPHET JACKASS

The following story was told by Noah S. Kellogg as having taken place before he returned to Murray after his "find":

Discouraged by the refusal of his "grubstake" partners to take any interest in the discovery, which, he flattered himself, would lead on to fortune, he decided to go to Murray and secure, if possible, the aid of his friend, Phil O'Rourke. Perhaps, he thought, in his eagerness to secure prosperity he had exaggerated the importance of his discovery and was misleading himself by his hopes. He doubted if he could procure the needed aid, and his spirits had sunk to the lowest point. He packed his camp equipment and the remnant of his supplies on the faithful burro and started on the trail that crossed the mountains to Murray, uncertain if he would return or not.

For several miles the rough and narrow path wound up the gorge of a little stream till, nearing the base of the main divide at its source, the trail ascended a steep ridge that led to the lofty summit. The submissive burro had been trained to follow his master in "dog fashion," but with a perverseness that was inexplicable until afterwards, this morning he refused to budge. Kellogg turned back and taking the halter off the reluctant beast led it forward. Thinking that it was only a temporary fit of obstinacy, which would soon disappear after a little travel, he tied up the halter and went on, expecting it to follow. But the burro was still unreasonable and could only be induced to proceed forward with the halter, resisting more stubbornly at every step. Reaching the base of the sharp ascent in this way, Kellogg tied up his halter once more and placed the obstinate animal in front of him on the trail and tried to drive him forward. He refused to proceed. His master cut a willow

goad from the side of the trail and applied it with much vigor; the poor animal rushed forward a few paces and stopped suddenly athwart the trail and, turning his head so as to point directly to a high peak which was a noted land mark in the vicinity, brayed long and loud. Kellogg was amazed. The thought came to him of the protest made by Balaam's ass as related in the Bible, against the false prophet's treatment, and might not this be another example for his information. He paused. The dumb animal gazed at the distant craggy mountain with the directness of a man pointing to a particular spot and refused to take a step or to take his gaze from the distant object. As the two stood on that lonely mountain side in a sort of a crazed stupor, the vision came to the man of a great mine, a grand fissure deep in the bowels of the distant mountain, on which they looked, and with more than mental sight he saw its vast stores of ore, its winding course as it cut through the solid rock, which enfolded it, and thus to him was revealed, by the wisdom of an ass, the full results of his late labors and explorations. The real mine was upon the same fissure but lay a short distance from the locations he had previously made and which he was about to abandon.

"Men may say what they choose, but for that dumb beast the Bunker Hill Mine would not have been discovered by me."

The effect upon Kellogg was such that he led the burro back to the base of the hill, stripped the load from it, cached it by the side of the trail, turned loose his "mining phophet" to wander at its will, and preceded to complete his journey alone with the conviction that he had made a grand discovery, which left no shadow of doubt behind.

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A JACKASS THAT DISCOVERED A MINE

(Dutch Jake's Account)

"I'm going to tell the true story about the discovery of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine in the Coeur d'Alenes. There've been a lot of stories written about it, but I never saw one that was right all the way through.

"It happened back in 1885. I was then at Murray, in the gold belt of the Coeur d'Alenes, where my partner, Harry Baer, and I had a saloon. We were partners, too, in mining deals. Harry stayed to tend to the business in Murray while I went out into the hills, looking after prospects. Dutch Jake's bar, on Myrtle Creek near Murray, is named after me.

"I was pretty close to 30 years old then and I had made \$25,000 or \$30,000 in tie and pile contracts for the Northern Pacific during construction days. Then I had owned some saloons along the railway and we did a little gambling. In 1883 I went to the gold belt of the Coeur d'Alenes on snowshoes over the mountains from Trout Creek, Mont. There was 20 feet of snow on the hills. I was a real thing as a pioneer, for I helped lay out the towns of Murray, Mullan, Eagle, Burke, Delta, Littlefield, Kellogg, and Wardner.

"I got acquainted with Phil O'Rourke, an old Colorado miner, who was counted the best prospector in the camp in those days. In the early summer of 1885 we went over toward Mullan to look after some claims, and when we returned to Murray with our cayuses we found old man Kellogg. He had been out prospecting on the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River near the spot where Kellogg, Idaho, now stands, and he brought back some iron capping that he found. The old man was prospecting on a grub stake for Cooper and Peck of Murray. They had provided him with a burro and with \$18.75 worth of tools and provi-

sions. With that he'd put in about two months in the hills and all he had to show for it was this iron cap. He showed it to Cooper & Peck, and they asked John M. Burke about it. Burke had a great reputation. He saw it was smelting ore, and when he told Cooper & Peck they got disgusted for they wanted free gold. They said to Kellogg that he'd better quit prospecting if he couldn't get free gold.

"Kellogg showed his samples to Phil O'Rourke. It didn't take a minute for Phil to see that it gave promise of producing some galena of carbonates, like the ores that made Colorado famous. Phil came to me and told me we'd better join Kellogg in staking that ground, so I turned our cayuses and provisions over to Phil and Kellogg, and they struck right off for the South Fork. Meantime Kellogg had notified Cooper and Peck that he had quit the grubstake deal with them.

"Kellogg took O'Rourke down to Big Creek, on the South Fork, and pointed out the big iron capping that covered the ledges. Moving down the river, they came to Milo Creek, where Kellogg now stands. There they lost a pack horse, and while Old Man Kellogg went in search of it up Elk Gulch, Phil started the hunt up Milo. At the head of the creek he found some galena float, and, though it was dreadful hard work to get through the brush and fallen timber, he climbed up the hill about 500 feet and there he stumbled upon the great Bunker Hill ledge, sticking right up out of the ground. There was nothing in sight but glittering galena, and O'Rourke knew he had found the greatest thing ever discovered in the northwest. He was so excited that he sat down for half an hour before he knew what to do. Finally he rushed back to Kellogg who was in camp at the mouth of the gulch, and after supper they spent the time planning how to locate their find. Phil was so

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excited that he had forgotten to put up any posts. That night he wrote the location notice and called the mine the Bunker Hill, after the battle of the revolution. But he decided it would be best to have Kellogg sign the notice as locator for Phil had lots of friends who had loaned him money and they might try to claim an interest if it was staked in his name.

"Next morning they started up the gulch about two miles to make the location, but their cayuses had strayed away. As luck would have it, they found the old white burro that Cooper and Peck had turned over to Kellogg as a partner of his grubstake. The burro had wandered away when Kellogg was there first. They caught the beast and, loading their packs and grub on it, they went up the gulch to the Bunker Hill lode. Then Kellogg happened to think that maybe he'd better not appear as locator, for Cooper and Peck might claim an interest on account of his first grubstake. So they threw away the location notice with Kellogg as locator and wrote a new one with O'Rourke as the locator and Kellogg as witness.

"They went back to Murray next morning, and the sight of their samples set the camp crazy. Everybody knew in a general way that the find was on the South Fork and, although O'Rourke and Kellogg wouldn't tell folks exactly where it lay, the miners were getting ready for a stampede.

"Phil took me off to one side and wanted me to locate the extension of the Bunker Hill. He thought that I'd better take Con Sullivan along with me as Sullivan was a sort of side-partner of Phil's. That night at 10 o'clock Con and I started out in a furious rain without even a pack horse. We thought we could locate the mine by the directions that Phil gave us. But as it turned out he made a mistake in describing the location, and we had a dreadful time. We went

up a hog back by Resolution Gulch, and for three or four days we wandered on until we went way past Kellogg Peak, clean over into the St. Joe River country. We were completely lost and had nothing to eat and nothing to drink for a couple of days except some snow that had lain in gullies since the last winter. Sullivan was pretty nearly done for. His tongue was sticking out and he could hardly move. You see, we were walking all the time, day and night, except for the little rests when we'd sit down to get our bearings. We wandered around almost in a circle on those mountains and at last came out on the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, a little way above Kingston, about a mile. My, but I thought we'd drink the river dry.

"A half breed woman on a ranch there gave us something to eat, and we went up to Jackass prairie, near the mouth of Milo Creek. By that time we knew where we were, and Sullivan went up the gulch to the mines the next day and I went on to Murray. I was sore all the way through at O'Rourke. I thought he had lied to me about the route to the mines. But when I reached Murray I got word to come back to the strike, so back I went and found out that Phil had made a mistake.

"Meanwhile Cooper and Peck had been over there looking at the strike. They found the first location notice that Kellogg had thrown aside and they learned through the talk of Kellogg and O'Rourke that the two used Cooper and Peck's burro in making the location. That was enough for Cooper and Peck and they commenced suit against the locators for a half interest in the property on account of their original grubstake. They didn't think of locating the extensions to the Bunker Hill, for O'Rourke had put up some fictitious posts to cover the ground. So when I got back there

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Sullivan and I located an extension and we called it the Sullivan mine. It was staked September 10, 1885, just a week after the Bunker Hill was staked.

"When Cooper and Peck's suit for a grubstake was brought in the superior court at Murray the jury gave a verdict against them. However, Judge Norman Buck, who presided, reversed the jury's verdict and held that the real discoverers of the Bunker Hill were Phil O'Rourke, Kellogg, and the Jackass, which was the property of Cooper and Peck. He gave them a quarter interest in the Bunker Hill. W. B. Heyburn, later senator from Idaho, and Major Woods of Wallace, Idaho, defended Cooper and Peck. Our attorneys were Albert Allen, Judge Claggett, and Frank Ganahl. The lawyers all got interests in the mine for their fees. We appealed the case to the supreme court of the state, but while it was pending there, a deal was made to sell the mine to Slim Reed of Portland for \$1,500,000. It was necessary to give him a clear title so we compromised by paying Cooper and Peck \$76,000.

"The sale was made in May of 1887 and it was put through by Colonel 'Jim' Wardner. Harry Baer and I, who were partners in our mining operations, got \$200,000 cash in one lump for our interests. Phil O'Rourke got over \$200,000; Kellogg got \$300,000; Con Sullivan got \$75,000."

NIGGER PRAIRIE

All pioneers of the Coeur d'Alenes know the different versions of the stories told of how Nigger Prairie came by that strange name. The prairie is in reality only a small cove in the valley of the South Fork at Mullan. Long ago the pioneer name by which it was dubbed passed out of general use. In the summer of 1884, E. S. Topping, a newspaper correspondent, in a letter to his paper, the

Bozeman Courier, related the following story about the Nigger Prairie. One pioneer vouches for the truth of the story and another stamps the story as false.

"Every mining camp has its legend of wonderful diggings, which has been worked in times passed, but which can never be found when looked for. During the fall of 1886, a negro came into Missoula with a large amount of gold dust, which he spent royally, with the remark that he knew where there was more of the same. The next spring he with three horses, went out again and came back in the fall with a larger quantity of the precious metal than he had brought in before. The next spring he went out again, this time accompanied by a Flathead Indian. The two were seen in July by a party of emigrants going to Oregon via the Mullan Road. The negro and the Flathead Indian were living in a log cabin, which the negro had built, in a small opening, which came to be called Nigger Prairie. It is situated about five miles from the head of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene. A week later another emigrant party found the negro dead, killed, probably, by a gun. They buried his body and went on. The next fall the Flathead was seen in possession of the negro's horses and was then supposed that he was responsible for the negro's death. Those who buried the negro placed at the head of the grave a rude cross. When I was there a few days ago I found that someone had, with more humor than propriety, placed a hewn slab at the foot, which bore this inscription: 'Here lies a coon.'"

The residents of Mullan, located upon the old "Nigger Prairie", point out the burial spot on one of the main streets, where the Congregational Church now stands.

THE WIDOW'S CLAIM

One claim, which was the subject of litigation, was especially famous in the

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early days, not alone for its richness, but because of the wit and humor which grew out of the trouble concerning it. This was the Widow's Claim previously located by A. J. Prichard. It, along with other claims, was jumped by the miners. The most persistent of the Widows who claimed it was a Mrs. A. M. Eddington, a woman about 45 years old. Mrs. Prichard says she was an imposter out and out, that she had no right whatever to the mining claim, and that she sought to secure an interest in it by inducing Mr. Prichard to marry her. This he refused to do. The real widow, the one for whom the claim was taken, was Mrs. Mary H. Lane of Illinois, who came to the mines in 1884 and was an important witness for Mr. Prichard in his various law suits.

THE OUTFIT

"There were four personalities in that camp," said Jim Wardner. "In the order of their importance in the history of the discovery of one of the greatest of the world's mines of its class, they may be named:

"Kellogg's Jack—A diminutive but pure bred specimen of the Spanish Jackass. He was mouse colored, his head was nearly as large as his body, his ears, when laid back in obstinacy, reached his withers, and he was noted all through the Coeur d'Alene Mountains as the best pack animal, although the most cunning and tricky brute that was ever cinched.

"Mr. Kellogg—A quiet, intelligent man, one of the best prospectors in the mountains, one of the few men who stood you off from the familiarity of a nickname, and probably the only man in Idaho who was honored with the prefixed title of 'Mr'. I knew him long, intimately, and favorably, yet I never addressed him by his given name nor as 'Kellogg', but invariably as 'Mr. Kellogg'.

"Con Sullivan—The typical young

Irishman. He was the sort that had made the United States among the largest mineral producers of the world. Hopeful, enthusiastic, and determined, it is Irish blood that makes the true and successful prospector. Tommy Cruse and Marcus Daly are merely representative examples of the best successes in every mining district.

"Phil O'Rourke—A fitting companion and 'pardner' of Con Sullivan; hardy, industrious, and faithful. He had long been a prospector and was thoroughly familiar with the conditions that are necessary to make even a 'bonanza' profitable.

"Such was the outfit that Peck and Cooper grubstaked that discovered the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, and that began the development of the Coeur d'Alenes.

"To Kellogg's Jack's trick of losing himself when most needed, however, and to his alleged sagacity in knowing a pay chute when he saw it, is due the discovery of the great mine; and in Dutch Jake's famous resort in Spokane, where keno is run by electricity, there is a lifelike oil painting of the jack standing upon the apex of the Bunker Hill and gazing abstractly across the canyon to the glimmering outcroppings of the Sullivan."

MADE A STAKE WITH A TENT

"When the excitement was at its height in the early spring of 1884," says M. M. Cowley, "a young man passed by where I lived, at the Spokane Bridge, with his blankets and a very limited supply of food. He was a talkative chap, and in the conversation about the mines, I asked him where he came from. He replied 'San Francisco,' where he had been working for Murphy, Grant & Company, a large firm in that city. 'Have you any mining experience', I asked him. He answered, 'No'. 'Well', said I, 'You take the advice of an experienced person. Go back now if your job is open and resume the dry goods business. You

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are too young for this opening.' He went on, and in the late fall he turned up again on his way back to San Francisco, this time with a thousand dollars in dust, which he had made in a very peculiar way. He had started a lodging house by driving pickets in the ground in a circle with an opening for a door and got enough tentage on credit to cover it and charged 50c a night for allowing a person to spread his own blankets inside the enclosure. Of course he kept the place clean, kept a lock on the door, and all his patrons were satisfied with accommodations."

VOTE CHINAMEN OUT OF DISTRICT

In the fall of 1884 there was a stampede from Murray to Lost Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. After considerable prospecting it was demonstrated that the creek would not pay white men's wages—\$4 to \$5 per day—and the creek was abandoned by all except the discoverers.

The following spring they brought in half a dozen Chinamen to work the diggings. It soon became known in Murray that the Chinamen had been put to work, and a delegation went over and notified the Chinamen to leave, which they did.

The same year, 1885, it was pretty well demonstrated that the placers of Prichard Creek would not pay wages either so long as all of the work had to be done with pick and shovel. The claims were held by individuals in 20-acre tracts, with no means to open them and not enough gold to pay white men when opened. Murray became very quiet in a business way. Store after store closed out, saloons suspended, all who could went to the other camps. It looked as though the whole country would be abandoned.

The question again came up of bringing in cheap labor (Chinamen) to work the placers of Prichard Creek. It was discussed on the streets and in the stores. Finally a miners' meeting

was called. The dodgers read, "Chinamen or no Chinamen." When the day came for the meeting there was not a building in Murray large enough to hold the crowd that assembled. The meeting had to be called in the open air. A dry goods box was placed on one side of the main street for the speakers to stand on. W. H. Clagett took the affirmative and Phil O'Rourke the negative. There were many other speakers for and against the question. Finally the vote was taken by those in favor of the Chinamen gathering on one side of the street, and those opposed on the other. The vote was a very close one and left the question undecided. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the whole proceeding and nothing was done further about the Chinamen at that time.

The Bed Rock Flume.

The "Messiah" of the North side rode into Eagle in the person of Major Hopkins. He promised to revolutionize the decaying camp. The major bonded placer claims from the North side to Raven, put several hundred men to work clearing the right of way from Eagle to Murray for a bed rock flume and the Chinese question was lost sight of. Everything flourished until a delayed pay day came. The major quietly left, the people pocketed their losses, and the Chinese exclusion law remained and still remains in force.

"Chinaman" Turns Out To Be Heller

Another story is told of L. W. Gay and Phil Lynch. A sort of vigilante committee had been formed to keep law and order, especially in regard to the Chinese. Mr. Gay, who had a claim on Potosi Gulch, saw what he thought was a Chinaman and informed Lynch. Lynch tried to convince Gay; but the two of them, bent on enforcing camp law, went to call on the Chinaman, who proved to be Mrs. Elze Heller, dressed in men's clothes with

LONE PINE GROCERY AND GAS CAFE IN CONNECTION

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Stringam

Osburn, Idaho

Compliments of

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

Wallace, Idaho

her long hair braided and hanging down her back.

There are some stories that a number of Chinese were killed in their attempt to work the placers. But the stories are discredited and no actual history can be found of any such event.

PIONEER DAYS SHOSHONE COUNTY

Shoshone County was organized in 1861, as a part of the territory of Washington. It was the first county in the area which now forms the State of Idaho. The territorial capital was at Olympia, and the first representatives of the county went there to the legislature.

The territory of Idaho was organized in 1863. The first county officers were elected in June of that year, and the first territorial legislature met the following December in Lewiston. James A. Orry in the council and Stanford Capps in the house represented Shoshone County. Levi Ankeny, then a merchant in the old town of Orofino and later United States senator from the state of Washington, was elected county treasurer.

Judge McBride There In '64

The first term of the district court was held in Pierce City in 1864, Judge Oliphant presiding. There was not much business, everything being new, and there were no titles to property. Among the attorneys in attendance were Judge J. R. McBride, who up to the time of his death was so well known in the Coeur d'Alenes and all over the northwest; Silurius Garfield, a relative of the late President; Attorney Holbrook; I. N. Smith; and Judge George, later of Walla Walla.

War Issues

The first election was held right in the middle of war time. They were exciting times, even in the mountains of Idaho, far removed from railroads and telegraph lines. War issues were the issues of that election. The feeling

out here was just as strong as on the battle ground. The two tickets were those of the republican party and the sympathizers with the southern confederacy. Though nearly equally divided, the republicans won. The mail came to Pierce City and Orofino but once every two weeks, coming by way of ocean steamers and river boats from San Francisco to Lewiston and 90 miles by stage to Pierce.

First Officials of Coeur d'Alenes

D. M. Fraser was county recorder at that time and it was necessary to name deputies for the newly organized districts of the Coeur d'Alenes. Mrs. Pritchard was deputy for Evolution district; Frank Points, later succeeded by A. F. Parks, later of Grangeville, was for Eagle; and X. S. Burke, a well known mining engineer in the early days, was for Murray. It was as a representative of Fraser, in 1884, that I. B. Cowen came to the Coeur d'Alenes from Pierce.

Joe Boya, later at the head of the National Iron Works in Spokane, was deputy when Cowen was sheriff. By territorial law there was a tax of \$5 per month on aliens engaged in mining, intended to be collected only from Chinamen. It was a source of enormous revenue to the county and was collected for five months during each year.

How Chinese Came

The admission of Chinese to the camp came about in this way. Late in 1864, before many miners had gone to warmer climates for the winter, a miners' meeting decided by vote not to admit Chinese. During the winter when few men were there, another meeting was held and the vote was reversed. Ed Ryan and his wife conducted a hotel in Pierce. During the winter they went out to Walla Walla. They returned to Pierce with two Ch'namen and a Chinese woman. Ostensibly they brought them to work in the hotel. In a short time one of

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TROWBRIDGE DAIRY
BERT TROWBRIDGE, Prop.

Wallace, Idaho

**AVERY SHINGLE
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We Guarantee Our Shingles
To Be Up To Grade

Kingston, Idaho

the Chinamen bought a claim for \$1500. Then quite a gang came. They paid good figures for placer ground, and before long most of those who had fought the admission of Chinese sold ground to them for good figures, and then they came in large numbers, there being at one time as many as 1200 in camp.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE

One beautiful evening in Murray just as court adjourned a portly Neapolitan, accompanied by a lumbering black bear and a uniformed monkey, came marching down Main Street to a point beneath a tall tamarack standing sentry over a crude attempt at a city square. There Giuseppe halted. He carried a great golden harp, from which he produced melodies of sunny Italy. The miners crowded round and at the close of each rendition, gave vigorous applause. Then Giuseppe would clap his hands: "Getta da mon, Napoleon!" And the monk would go scampering here and there taking his toll and jingling his cup of nuggets and small change. Tune after tune brought the same applause and the same, "Go getta da mon, Napoleon." The bear danced while the monk returned with the spoils.

"Josephina, oop, oop, shoosh! Climba da tree, Josephina, da tree, Josephina. Climba da tree, oop." A chorus of shouts and cheers followed Josephine as she made her way some 30 feet up the tamarack. It was evidently Giuseppe's intention to call her down immediately; but Curly and a pack of camp dogs came yelping and baying to the base of the tree. Nor could they be driven off. Josephina, at the command of her master, slowly edged her way down, but a nip at her heels made her change her mind. Suddenly from the mountain slope near Pritchard Creek a shot rang out, followed by two more in quick succession. Josephina crumpled, clung twitching, then crashed from bough to bough to land

heavily and limp at Giuseppe's feet. Giuseppe let out a volley of Latin curses, brandished a dagger, and knelt down by his beloved Josephina.

A big black-bearded fellow was now passing the hat. He touched Giuseppe's shoulder and held out the collection of more than \$75. But Giuseppe spurned it angrily, scattering coins and bills in the dust. Finally, silently and disconsolately, he picked up his harp, calling in a husky, choking voice to Napoleon, and, gathering his little grenadier to him, marched away in the dusk.

They had not had fresh meat in Murray for several days. That night they barbequed a bear.

TIMING CURLY

Curly, a great brute of a dog, Newfoundland predominant in his mixture of breed, went everywhere, was welcomed everywhere. Frequently on Sunday afternoons in summer in Eagle City, the miners would line Main St. Bets would be posted. A committee would take the not unwilling Curly to the upper end of the street, where a tin can, noisy with pebbles, would be attached to his rag of a tail. Then a sudden hush of expectancy, the crack of an official pistol, and Curly would streak it down that lane of miners, the lot of them cheering and shouting and firing pistols. At the lower end of the street, where another line had been drawn, Curly's time would be taken by a second committee with a stop watch and this officially reported. He won who guessed closest to the exact recording. A good many dollars changed hands on Curly's race with his own shadow; and Curly, good trooper that he was, enjoyed it as much as they.

FOR SALE

From Wardner News, April 9, 1887:

Felix Brown, our enterprising liquor merchant, wishes to inform his friends that a panic about a famine of pure

Compliments of

JAPENSE GARDNES
Clarks Hotel

Alice Clark

Phone 10-F-12

Enaville, Ida.

Compliments of

ELDER'S
VARIETY STORE

Wallace, Idaho

Coon Hollow and Old Crow whiskies is all over. He received 50 barrels of genuine Coon Hollow and 150 cases of pure Old Crow direct from Kentucky yesterday. These are the best brands in the market and the genial Felix does not care how much the public panic about a famine of pure Coon crowd him now.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

L. W. Gay probably paid the highest price ever charged for the humble onion in this country. At the summit of the Evolution trail a round silver dollar was exchanged for three small onions.

THE CARTER ADVERTISED

Travelers stopping at Wallace should remember that a first class stable is connected with the Carter Hotel where your horses will have comfortable lodgings, plenty to eat, and good care. (From Wardner News, April 9, 1887)

FAMOUS JACK

This thriving town of Kellogg,

'Bout sixty years ago,
Was just a wide place in the road
With none to come and go.
Then came a man with loaded
pack;

Noah Kellogg, so they say.
Next early morn he cast about
To find his hobbled mule;
And though he hunted up and down,
He could not find the fool.
At last he spied him on a ridge
And climbed up to him there;
The mule in flight kicked up a rock,
The story's long, it would I fear,
A ponderous volume fill;
Suffice to say the Jack Ass found
The famous Bunker Hill.

JINGLE

When you talk about the CDA
And all its wealth untold,
Don't fail to mention Kellogg's Jack,
Who did that wealth unfold.
Concert Hall Jingle.

Education is a continuous activity, which neither ends nor begins at the school house door.

M. W. King.

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us or we find it not.—Emerson.

Harry H. Kinsey

Civilization is made up of things which we use to get something else. Culture is made up of values which we desire for their own sakes. Civilization is what we use. Culture is what we are.

Wynn Kulm

I am prouder of my gift of laughter than most anything else, as it seems to differentiate me from the cat and the dog.

Helen Grifware Lambert

No man ever stands so tall or so straight as when he stoops to lift up a child.

Edna Lees

Who-ever you are,
What-ever you do,
Where-ever you are,
Be "A" No. 1.

Fred R. Levering

Happy the man, and happy he alone
He who can call today his own;
He who, secure within, can say
Tomorrow do they worst for I have
lived today.
Be fair or foul or rain or shine,
The joys I have possessed, in spite
of fate, are mine,
Not Heaven itself upon the past has
power;
But what has been, has been, and
I have had my hour.—Dryden.

Margaret Mallon

The credit that is got by a lie only lasts until the truth is out.—E Pictetus.

Mrs. Harry Marsh

Compliments of

Milne's Super-Creamed Ice Cream Store

See Us For Really Fresh Ice Cream
Open Evenings and Sundays
Samuels Hotel Bldg. Wallace

CITY DYE WORKS

Cleaning Pressings Tailoring
Blockknit Specialists

Wallace Fone 308 Kellogg
305 Bank St. 403 Main St.

XIII—FSH AND GAME

Snuggled deep in the Bitterroot Mountains, almost at the foot of Look-out Pass, encircled thickly by the virgin forest, and protected on all sides by the towering peaks—a perfect setting for all things in their beginning, for it seems very close to the Divine Creator Himself—is an ethereal spot with a name too realistic and mundane, Pottsville.

Here is the site of the fish hatchery built and operated by the Sportsmen of Shoshone County, who envisioned and prophesied the need of a definite program for the propagation of fish and for the restocking of lakes and streams of Shoshone County.

Officers

M. J. Bottinelli	President
William P. Bean	Vice-President
Ellis L. Hale	Secretary
Margery Burnett	Ass't. Secretary
Leo J. Hoban	Treasurer

Directors

M. J. Bottinelli	Kellogg District
William P. Bean	Mullan District
Charles E. Bunnell	Burke District
Ellis L. Hale	Wallace District
Walter C. Clark	Director at Large

Executive Board

M. J. Bottinelli	Kellogg District
William P. Bean	Mullan District
Ellis L. Hale	Wallace District

Chairmen of Committees

Membership	M. J. Bottinelli
Legislative	Chas. E. Horning
Fish	Wm. Viperman
Big Game	John Ruebke
Migratory and Up-Land Bird	O. C. Neuman

Parks and Education	Harry Burns
Publicity	R. L. Brainard

The growing national need for hobbies to absorb leisure hours and to serve as an antidote for modern civilization is becoming apparent. To an increasing number of national leaders, the broad field of wild life interest of-

fers by far the most promising avenue of escape from this civilization. Interest in wild life is apparently a common human heritage, and Americans need only an opportunity to observe study, and pursue wild life to awaken their individual interest. Although wild life today is at a low ebb, it can be brought back in abundance by intelligent management.

Idaho possesses more than her share of streams, forests, and ranges, which are necessary to the well-being of wild life. No other state surpasses Idaho in wilderness areas and in irrigated lands, both highly productive of wild life when properly managed. Few other states possess remnant wild life breeding stock in such numbers as are present in Idaho. Over the nation as a whole, the wild life restoration movement came as a public protest against wastage of game resources after, rather than before, these resources were largely gone. The movement in Idaho has come before the majority of its wild life has been exterminated. And Shoshone County works in the vanguard of this ever-increasing movement in conservation. Few states are in as favorable a position as Idaho to reap immediate economic, recreational, and aesthetic rewards from inauguration of a sound wild life management program. In this respect, too, Shoshone County is near the top.

A group of farsighted sportsmen organized the Shoshone County Sportsmen's Association to prevent the extinction of fish and game in this county and to revive and enlarge the wild life resources so that game may be plentiful and every sportsman can take his quota in proper season. To help fulfil this purpose, a fish hatchery was built at Pottsville. The land upon which it is located, is a tract of 86.6 acres. It was purchased in 1937 for the sum of \$1500. Construction of the hatchery was begun in May, 1938. Just as it was being completed,

PERCOLATOR CAFE

The Only Cafe in Shoshone County Listed This Year in the Illinois Auto Club

Our Coffee Is the Best and "Eats" Are Just As Good

519 Bank Street

Wallace, Idaho

it burned to the ground. It was fully insured and was completely rebuilt by December, 1938. On the premises there is a well-built, seven-room house adjoining the hatchery. The whole represents an investment of more than \$35,000.

The site of the hatchery was selected after much investigation and consideration. It has a capacity of producing one million fingerlings annually at an approximate cost of \$5,000. The operation of the hatchery thus far has been an outstanding success. One of the contributions of first importance toward that success is the enthusiastic support of the sportsmen of the county. Other factors, which have contributed to that success, are these:

1. The water supply is ample the year round.

2. There is no danger of stream pollution now or in the future by municipal or mineral development in the region.

3. The temperature of the water is less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, which is best for producing sturdy Rainbow type of fish.

4. Electrical energy, which is essential, is available at nominal cost.

5. It is situated along the route of the Northern Pacific railroad.

6. It is located on a highway, open the year round without additional cost, only a short distance from U. S. Highway No. 10. This is essential for the delivery of food to the fish and fish culturist alike.

7. The United States Government has cooperated in furnishing a fish culturist. As the hatchery is easily accessible, there has been no difficulty in obtaining a fish culturist who would reside there.

The fish hatchery is a distinct asset to the county of Shoshone for these reasons:

1. Being located a short distance from U. S. Highway 10, it is becoming

an attraction, not only to motorists of the county, but to tourists. It furnishes an incentive for them to stop in this section and prolong their visits. This is an economic advantage to be reckoned in actual dollars and cents.

2. Being located near Shoshone County Park, it has recreational and education advantages, for it permits the great number of persons who visit the Park to study and enjoy the program of fish culture being carried out.

3. There is plenty of acreage for future developments.

4. If the plant is enlarged at some future time, it is well situated to serve also the St. Joe River and other southern streams of the county.

The Superintendent of the hatchery, Mr. Donald C. Pryor, is recognized as one of the leading fish culturists in the federal Bureau of Fisheries. He is to be commended upon the very fine work he is doing.

The Sportsmen's Association deserves popular support because,

It is the only organization of its kind in Idaho to maintain a fish hatchery for the benefit of the public.

The interest, activity, and enthusiasm of the sportsmen of this district are responsible to a large extent for the selection of the association's president, M. J. Bottinelli, as a member of the State Fish and Game Commission. As there are only five members on the commission, this is a distinct honor for Shoshone County.

The fish hatchery, maintained by the association, supplies one million fish a year to the streams and lakes of the county.

The association maintains a definite program in the interests of sportsmen with the following named projects accomplished last year:

1. Seventy-five elk purchased from the government and released in Shoshone County.

2. Two hundred fifty Chinese pheas-

MUSICAL GARDENS

The Most Beautiful, Modernistic
Rendezvous in Shoshone County

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cameron

Osburn, Idaho

PAUL'S PLACE

Paul Clark

Murray, Idaho

KEISTER'S STORE

Walter Keister

Murray, Idaho

ants and fifty Chukker patridges reared and planted in northern Idaho.

3. More than 100 pounds of wild rice and wild celery seed planted around the lakes of northern Idaho.

The association cooperates with the state and federal governments for the protection of beaver and other fur-bearing animals.

Through organization better results can be accomplished for the sportsmen.

It is a unit in the nation-wide organization for the propagation, preservation, and conservation of wild life and other resources.

The association, in cooperation with the State Fish and Game commission and the Forest Service, embraces the whole program of conservation, including reforestation, flood and fire prevention.

"Industry, economy, honesty, and kindness form a quartette of virtues that will never be improved upon."

Frank Griffin

The road of life is a one way lane affair with no detours. It may be rough, so take the bumps easy and the curves slowly for there's no turning around and traveling back.

Mrs. J. H. Lintecum

Any man may make a mistake, only a fool will stick to it.—Cicero.

Helen Maloney

I have seen the country grow since 1915 and expect still greater changes to take place in it.

Alice Clark

If any little word of mine

May make a life the brighter,

If any little song of mine

May make a heart the lighter,

God help me speak the little word

And make my bit of singing.

And drop in some lonely vale

To set the echoes ringing.

Edith Mayer

"Reputation is what men and women believe of us; character is what God and the angels know of us."

Charles Mayer

Man's use of nature should consist of abridgments and short cuts, doing away with waste, delays, and obstructions and thus directing forces in new channels for the upward climb of mankind.

Anita S. Maynard

There is no limit to what we can achieve if we so order our lives that we are independent in our thinking, allowing no one to be our master, and are cooperative in our actions.

Elmer B. Moe

The secret of success is constancy of purpose.—Disraeli.

Eleanore McDonald

What do we live for if not to make life less difficult for others?

Mary Jane McKinnis

The light of honest, friendly smiles
Brighten the way along life's weary miles.

Norman McLeod

It is in the skill with which we do a thing that we derive our pleasure in doing it.

C. T. McNealy

A smile, to me, is tremendously important. It is one thing I can give to all people whenever I see them, and smiles beget smiles.

Jean McNeil

Life is like a bank account—What you get out of it depends upon what you have put into it.

George W. Nelson

Honesty's the best policy,

That we'll allow;

We've got to make a living,

And we don't care how.

Wm. E. Shaffer

GAY'S STORE

Pritchard, Idaho

JOHNSON'S STORE

Pritchard, Idaho

Out of the lowest depths there is a path to the loftiest heights.—Carlyle.
Jane Sherman

Courage is an absolutely necessary ingredient to success. If you are going to succeed, you must have the courage to look a bigger job in the face, courage to go after it, courage to take it, and courage to make good in it.
Martha Simpson

A well-laid plan, a sincere desire, and abundant energy, combined, make for success.
Matt Sinnemaki

Time harbors everything.
Fred Smittle

A winner never quits,
A quitter never wins,
So smile, friend, smile.
Rachel Swan

The worst sorrows in life are not in its losses and misfortunes, but its fears—A. C. Benson.
Fae Scrafford

Do not expect something for nothing. Work for what you want.
Verona Swontski

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln.
Fern West

The clock of life is wound but once,
He only fears men who does not know them and he who avoids them will soon misjudge them.—Goethe.
Andrew Orazen

A good name, like good will is obtained by many actions and may be lost by one.
James M. Pearce

What is good for the goose is good for the gander.
Margaret Peretti

A smile and a few kind words may help others along a rougher path. Life is what we make it.
Mrs. H. L. Peterson

We should pass on to this younger generation the knowledge that labor is honorable. The better a task is performed, the more honor. To be trusted with any productive labor is to be honored. Mrs. E. A. Phelan

When you are aspiring to the highest place, it is honorable to reach the second or even the third rank.—Cicero
John J. Ross

If scientific effort and research could be confined to better living, rather than devoted so largely to destructive purposes, the world would become a near Utopia.
Wayne M. Ross

A hero is no braver than the ordinary man, but is braver five minutes longer.
W. C. Rullman

Prayers for the dead and flowers for the living.
Thomas Ryan

Most people are honest. Most troubles arise from some one interfering in other people's business.
Dave Sellers

And no one has the power to tell just when the hands will stop
At late or early hour;
Now is the only time you own,
Live, love, toil with a will—
Place no faith in "TOMORROW," for
The clock may then be still.
(Author Unknown)
Mrs. O. M. Nordquist

If you would have a faithful servant and one that you like, serve yourself.—Franklin.
George Waitman

I think the very least we all owe in this world is gratitude for our lives; and I am sure, if we all lend a helping hand to one another, our own lives and the lives of others will be much happier and fuller and the world a sunnier and brighter place in which to live.
Vivien Budd White

When mortal man and woman drive hatred, greed, and jealousy from their mind and replace them with love, generosity, and kindness toward all other living things, then, and then only, will the world become the haven, devoid of war, hunger, and misery, for which we all hope and dream.
W. D. White

The pattern in the web of our life is daily spun.
Memories are the threads which thru the pattern run.
May Wilbert

If you have gathered friends along life's way, you are blessed with prosperity and riches.
George Wilson

It isn't what you do, but why you do it.
Bert P. Woolridge

No man has a good enough memory to be a successful liar.
A. C. Zachow



